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NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1987

ANNUAL REPORT • AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Dear Friends of Agriculture:

New Jersey's agriculture is a key element of the high quality of life in this state.

Of course agriculture provides fresh, nutritious "Jersey Fresh" farm products to which we look forward every year, but it also provides miles of open space which has tremendous environmental benefits as well.

Our commitment to this industry goes deep—from Jersey Fresh to farmland preservation, biological insect control to soil and water conservation.

We are proud of the agriculture in the Garden State that plays such an important role in our lives.

Sincerely,

Tom Kean

Thomas H. Kean
Governor

To the Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Governor
and Members of the New Jersey Legislature

I am pleased to submit this Fiscal Year 1987 annual report and the agricultural statistics for New Jersey. With your support the Department of Agriculture was able to continue its existing programs and develop new ones to meet the needs of the farming community.

During the year agriculture was faced with many challenges, in areas such as marketing farm products, stemming the loss of farmland, and seeking an adequate supply of water for agriculture in the future.

It was also a year when the department's Jersey Fresh marketing program continued to take national honors and other new programs were able to be initiated.

It was an extremely busy year and thanks are due to all who made this report possible.

The agricultural community plays a dynamic role in the economic well-being of the state and the Department of Agriculture remains committed to working to continue that strength.

Sincerely,

Arthur R. Brown Jr

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.

Dear Friends:

On May 15, 1987 the United States Department of Agriculture celebrated its 125th birthday because it was on that date in 1862 that President Abraham Lincoln signed the act creating the new department. That institution, which he called "the peoples' department" has reached into every county and out to every farm, ranch and homeowner.

Working with farmers, agricultural industries, and consumers, the Department of Agriculture, both National and at the State level has helped make American agriculture the most productive in the world.

The New Jersey Agriculture Statistics Service is an agency formed by the cooperative agreement between the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The mission of this agency is to provide reliable, timely agricultural statistics by using scientifically sound sampling and estimating procedures.

"New Jersey Agriculture 1987" includes the Department of Agriculture's 1986-87 Annual Report and the latest agricultural statistics for the Garden State. The major contributors to this publication were New Jersey's farmers, county agents and agribusinesses whom we contact for data. I want to thank all of you for your efforts. Your participation makes this bulletin possible.

In closing, I want to thank the staff of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service for their hard work and continued dedication in preparing this bulletin. I also wish to thank the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for their continued support in assisting with the bulletin preparation and funding its publication.

Sincerely,

James R. Gibson

James R. Gibson
State Statistician

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE 1987

Annual Report and Agricultural Statistics

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CHARLES E. CAUDILL
Administrator

RAYMOND R. HANCOCK
Deputy Administrator for Operations

RICHARD ALLEN
Deputy Administrator for Programs

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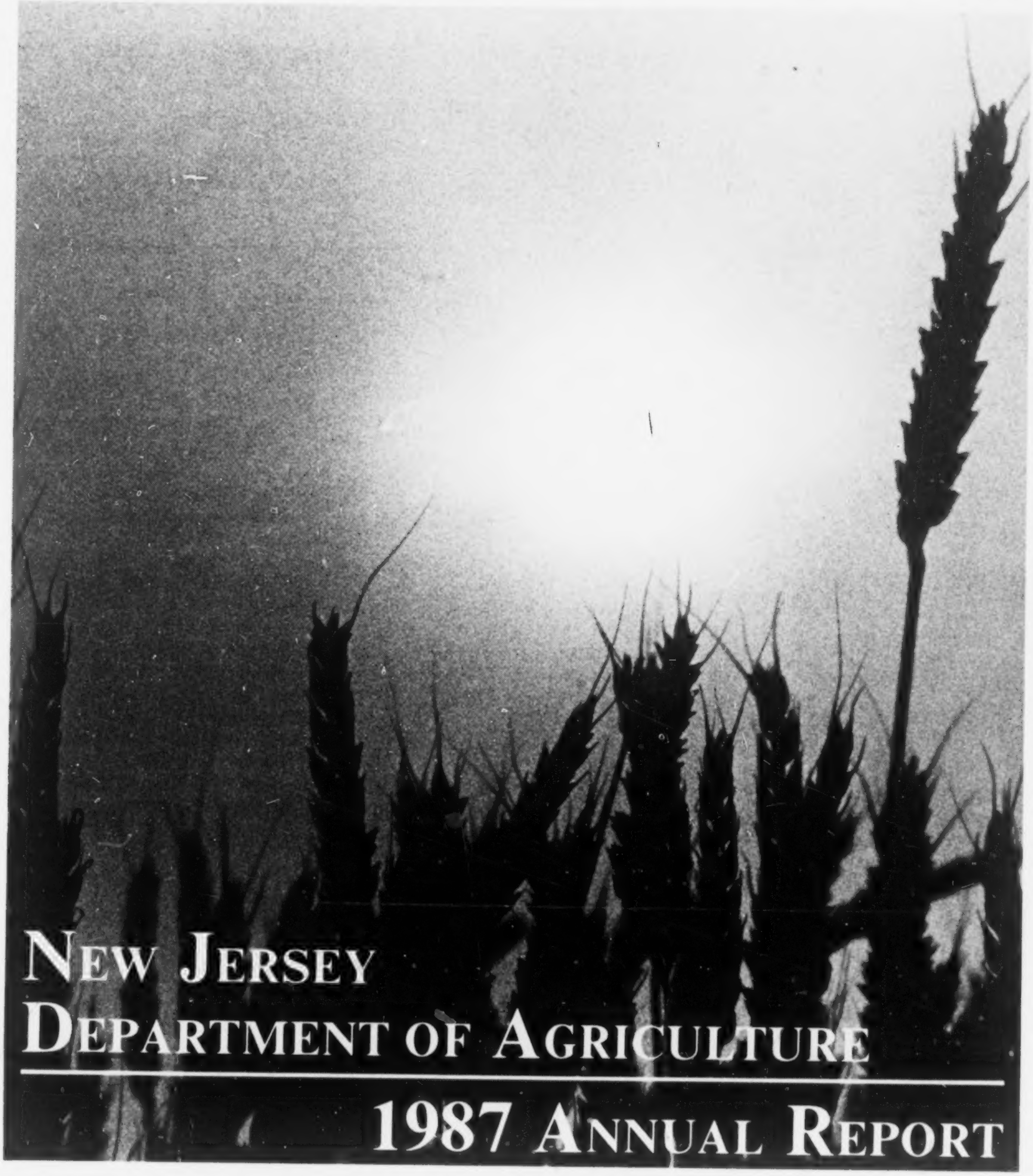

NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1987 ANNUAL REPORT

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Anthony Russo, Jr., President
David A. Meirs, Vice-President

New Jersey State Board of Agriculture members (left to right) are Herman Panacek, Jr., Quakertown, Veronica A. Polen, Sewell, Harold O. Farrand, Long Valley, Anthony Russo, Jr., president, Tabernacle, David A. Meirs, vice-president, Cream Ridge, David M. Rizzotte, Jr., Hammonton, William H. Pettit, Sr., Juliustown and Richard H. Lee, Hightstown.

The State Board of Agriculture is New Jersey's highest official agricultural body and is responsible for establishing policies for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. As part of that role, the eight-member board approves rules and regulations, establishes program priorities, and approves budget requests.

The policies set by this board affect the state's agricultural community and, therefore, the members of the board must be people who are involved in producing farm crops or livestock products. In carrying out its responsibilities during the year, the board held special public meetings and participated in other farm and agriculture-related activities to become fully aware of the issues facing agriculture.

Anthony Russo, Jr., a Tabernacle, Burlington County vegetable and fruit farmer was elected president and David A. Meirs, Cream Ridge, Monmouth County representing the equine segment was elected vice president of the State Board of Agriculture in July, 1986. Two new board members, Richard H. Lee of Hightstown and William H. Pettit, Sr., Juliustown, were sworn in during the July meeting.

All board members are elected at the State Agricultural Convention, nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the N.J. Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department's mission is to work so the agriculture industry, offering economic, environmental and consumer benefits, maintains its prominent role in the state's economy. To do so, the Department of Agriculture provides programs and services which support efficient production and effective marketing of farm products, conservation of natural resources and assurances of quality agriculture products.

The department's actions are guided by the State Board of Agriculture and the Governor, through the Secretary of Agriculture. The secretary carries out their policy and planning decisions and formulates agricultural programs and projects to generate growth and vitality in the farm industry.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Arthur R. Brown, Jr., Secretary
Samuel Garrison, Assistant Secretary

Fiscal year 1987 was a year of achievement and challenges for the Department of Agriculture.

It was a year of successes for many of the department's key programs aimed at helping the state's 8200 farmers and protecting the interests of the state's 7½ million consumers.

And, it was a year when strong forces such as land use and water concerns challenged agriculture.

The department worked during the year to help the agriculture industry remain strong and competitive—to meet the challenges that will be shaping the future of this vital Garden State industry.

Among the department's successes is the Jersey Fresh program—both advertising and quality grading—both of which reached new heights during the fiscal year.

Thanks to an aggressive Jersey Fresh advertising program produce buyers for chain supermarkets are buying more New Jersey farm products and consumers are asking for them more and more.

The Jersey Fresh quality grading program also showed dramatic leaps in participation both in products packed using the quality grading logo and numbers of growers and packers realizing the benefits of the program.

These programs are essential if Garden State farmers are to compete with farmers from other parts of the country who are turning to the crops we grow as "alternative" crops for them.

NEW JERSEY
NEW JERSEY HAY

New Jersey farmers pitched in to help drought-stricken Southeastern farms by donating more than 16,000 bales of hay from August to October, 1986. The Department of Agriculture coordinated New Jersey's efforts during this national volunteer effort to help save starving livestock in the South.

Rudy Marchesi (left) received the 1987 Governor's Cup Trophy from Gov. Thomas H. Kean for Alba Vineyard's 1985 Cabernet Sauvignon wine, judged the best New Jersey wine in the second annual New Jersey Winegrowers Competition.

Other marketing successes have been the efforts to open new marketing channels, whether it is at institutions, new markets on the major highways, or promoting agricultural products through trade shows and conventions.

Just as the marketing efforts are important to the economic well-being of farmers and are a way of preserving agriculture, so too is the state's farmland preservation program.

Three key components of the program—eight year retention; deed restriction; and soil and water conservation grants—made good progress during the year.

However, one of the challenges faced during the year was to examine the program and to make it work even better.

An advisory committee was established to recommend ways to streamline the program and, at the year's end, the committee was preparing final recommendations.

Other issues related to the use of agricultural lands such as the State Planning Commission and transfer of development rights proposed legislation were of concern to the department.

Because of the increased amount of development in the state, these land use issues have the ability to shape the future of agriculture.

The department played an active role in these and other related issues and will continue to be heavily involved in the future.

While the department was concerned about agricultural lands it was also concerned about ensuring an adequate water supply for agriculture's future needs.

Toward that end an agricultural water advisory task force was formed and greater departmental resources were placed on water. These efforts are aimed at accurately determining the water needs of the future to be in a position to work with water regulators.

These two issues—land use and water—are two of the most critical issues agriculture will be faced with in the coming years.

Many other of the department's programs have been successful in working to protect consumers and agriculture at the same time.

The biological control program continued to show good field test results in controlling pests that attack crops. The future for bio-control at this time shows great promise. Not only does it seek to keep pesticide costs down for the farmer, but also it is providing an alternative to the use of pesticides.

A major victory for the department came in the form of an appellate court ruling declaring the department's milk pricing regulations as constitutional. The ruling on the 1984 challenge upheld the fairness of the pricing regulations for both farmers and consumers.

A great deal of activity also took place during the year in animal health as well as the horse industry.

The year marked the department's success over swine brucellosis, a serious disease of swine. The USDA swine brucellosis free status received by the department comes on the heels of bovine brucellosis free status received last year.

The success of the Sire Stakes program is continuing to attract top quality stallions and the demand for New Jersey sired yearlings is well above the national average.

A survey to determine the economic impact of the horse industry was initiated and is expected to be completed in late 1987.

The department stepped up efforts this year to encourage food processing firms to locate in New Jersey. A study to determine the roadblocks to locating in New Jersey and develop solutions for those problems is underway.

Throughout the year the department continued to work with other agencies, working to get standards that agriculture can live with. It worked on behalf of food processors, on air pollution controls which apply to farms, on the state building and fire codes related to agriculture, and many other issues.

These and many other department programs—plant inspection, food inspection, fertilizer and liming materials protections, food distribution, soil and water conservation—played an important role in the efforts to maintain agriculture as one of the state's leading industries.

To provide these services, the Office of the Secretary oversees all department and administrative functions and handles requests for information from the press, legislators and the public.

Legislative Summary

The New Jersey Legislature responded to a number of issues important to the vitality of the agricultural industry during fiscal year 1987. These ranged from the establishment of uniform building standards to the promotion and quality grading of our locally grown products.

The State Uniform Construction Code which regulates the structural design, construction, maintenance and use of buildings did not provide for specific provisions relating to commercial farm buildings. Chapter 119, 1986 (A-1448) was enacted to establish separate criteria for agricultural and horticultural buildings. This change will provide for more uniform construction of farm buildings and should reduce local code enforcement disagreements.

An additional $250,000 was appropriated through Chapter 91, 1987 (A-2806) for the department's biological control laboratory. This funding will provide the equipment and improvements necessary to more effectively use this facility. In particular, the department will focus on increasing the production of an egg parasite and a predaceous beetle used against the destructive Colorado potato beetle. The programs to control the European red mite and the Mexican bean beetle will also be expanded.

Chapter 67, 1986 (S-454) added two new groups to the list of organizations entitled to be represented at the annual State Agricultural Convention. They are the New Jersey Christmas Tree Growers Association and the New Jersey Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association. This change reflects the increased diversity of the state's farm community.

An additional $605,000 was appropriated through Chapter 41, 1986 (S-1900) for the expansion of certain department programs. As a result, the consumer received more exposure to the benefits of Jersey Fresh products. The quality grading program for these products was also expanded. Other projects included an assessment of the food processing industry, added funding for soil and water conservation grants and support for youth in agriculture programs.

Public Information

The public information office worked during the year to promote a greater understanding of the Department of Agriculture, its myriad of services and programs and how it benefits the state's citizens, rural and urban alike.

The public information office provided information to the state's news radio, television and newspaper media about department programs such as Jersey Fresh, animal health measures, farmland preservation, soil and water conservation, biological insect control and many more.

Almost 100 press releases, editorials, press advisories, photo

Overshadowed by the 671 pound, 1986 world's largest pumpkin were its growers Robert Gancarz (left) and Edward Gancarz (right) being congratulated by the Secretary of Agriculture Arthur R. Brown, Jr.

The 1200 lb. steer (left), dubbed the Jersey Giant, came from Colorado's governor to Gov. Thomas H. Kean as the prize in a Super Bowl bet. Once in New Jersey, Giant was sent to the Howell Living History Farm in Titusville where he has been trained to work on the farm.

captions and feature ideas were issued to the various news media sources during the year as part of its program.

1987 Agricultural Development Program

Through a variety of tours and educational activities, this program informs the non-farming public about New Jersey's agriculture. The department works in cooperation with various other agricultural groups to do so.

One such activity, the annual farm tour for legislators, was hosted by Gloucester County, and co-sponsored by the New Jersey Agricultural Society, Gloucester County Board of Freeholders and Board of Agriculture.

More than 150 elementary school teachers participated in the farm tours in Atlantic, Union, and Middlesex counties. The tours, sponsored by the New Jersey Agricultural Society, are held to increase teacher awareness of the agricultural resources available in the state.

A new educational tour was sponsored this year, for guidance counselors and career education teachers, to show these educators the wide variety of careers related to agriculture.

A two-day farm tour and workshop for teachers was held in Monmouth County, funded by grants from the Department of Agriculture, the New Jersey Historical Commission, the New Jersey Agricultural Society and other agricultural interest groups, as part of the Agriculture in the Classroom project.

On March 20, an advertisement was placed in statewide newspapers, reaching more than 750,000 people, to commemorate Garden State farmers on New Jersey Agriculture Day. The New Jersey Agricultural Society and Department of Agriculture funded the ad.

Century Farm Awards were presented to four New Jersey farms which have remained in the same family for at least 100 years.

Regulatory Actions

The Regulatory and Administrative Office enforces agricultural products law and advises the department in promulgation of rules and regulations affecting agriculture, assessed 435 violations in the 1987 fiscal year and collected $21,050 from violations of the New Jersey Egg, Feed, Lime, Potato and Seed laws. The violations were in such areas as misgraded, misbranded and deficient products.

This office also developed and/or amended 18 departmental regulations and provided legal assistance to the department.

State Agricultural Convention

The 1987 State Agricultural Convention held on January 27 and 28 was part of the 116th annual Farmers Week dedicated to providing a forum for communications with and between agricultural organizations.

Delegates to the convention urged immediate actions to guarantee water for agriculture, safeguard farmers' land equity, expand the Jersey Fresh marketing program and strengthen right to farm laws in the state.

The 75 delegates to the convention, who represent the various agricultural segments, passed a package of resolutions urging actions in support of the state's $3 billion agriculture industry.

In addition, five people received Citations for Distinguished Service from the State Board of Agriculture. They were Harry L. Birdsall, Jr., North Caldwell; Charles C. Bylone, Buena Vista; Walter E. Foran, Flemington (posthumously); William G. Stoyko, Sewell; and William B. Staats, Somerville (posthumously).

William S. Haines, Jr. Washington Twp. was named the 1987 Outstanding Young Farmer.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

John J. Gallagher, Jr., Director

Enhancing the efficiency of the Department of Agriculture's programs was a primary goal of the Division of Administration during FY'87.

The division approached this goal through a number of support measures—automation, updated computer systems, improved personnel practices—all working to help the department provide even better services for the state's agriculture industry.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING

The department completed a Business Systems Planning study and is nearing completion of a total office automation study. As a result of these studies the department has a clearer picture of the various operating activities, their information needs, where the information comes from, who uses it, and who is responsible for it. The findings are expected to lead the way to installation of a department information processing system.

Fiscal year 1987 was another year of extraordinary growth in the area of information processing in the department. Thirty-five more microcomputers were installed in various divisions for professional/managerial use. Adding these to the 21 installed in FY'86, the Word Processing systems, the Financial Information System terminals, and the Personnel Information System terminals, the department has more than 60 information processing workstations installed. Ten days of microcomputer software training was given to department managers, professionals, and key support personnel at Mercer County Community College.

Theresa Griffith (top), a principal audit account clerk, works in the department's budget office which oversees the department's $20 million budget. Colleen Stemme (below), heads up the word processing unit where 700,000 lines of type were produced for the department during fiscal year 1987.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Operations	Amount Expended
General State Funds	$ 9,383,000
Revolving State Funds	1,661,000
Federal Funds	1,137,000
Promotion Tax and Racing Commission Funds	7,062,000
Miscellaneous Funds	724,000
Sub-Total Operations	**$19,967,000**
Capital Funds (Horse Park)	500,000
TOTAL	**$20,467,000**

Linda Giafaglione, a senior clerk typist in personnel, helps the unit provide services to the department's 432 full-time, part-time and special services employees.

The Word Processing Center continued to provide a high quality, responsive service, producing more than 700,000 lines, even with the increase in microcomputer workstations. New word processing systems will be purchased and installed in FY'88 to provide greater compatibility throughout department systems.

The Bureau of Management Services has played a pivotal role in the growth of the use of office automation technology to improve the efficiency of department programs and central services. That role will continue to increase in importance in the coming years.

PERSONNEL

The department has a wide diversity of staff, including scientists, clerks, seed analysts and marketing specialists, administrators, and field workers. These and all department personnel were provided essential programs that meet with civil service rules, collective bargaining unit agreements and other program standards.

As of June 30, 1987, the department had 432 employees; including full-time, part-time, and special services. The target under the Employee Reduction Program has been increased to 285 full-time employees. We continue to operate within the framework of this target.

Special program emphasis was given to recruitment and selection, classification, personnel policy and procedures development, salary and benefits administration, performance assessment review, employee relations, contract administration, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action. Progress has been made in meeting our affirmative action goals with increases in the female and minority categories.

The Personnel Management Information System has been implemented. Preparations are underway for the implementation of an internal personnel system which will further enhance efficiency.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

A variety of essential internal services were provided during the year. Just a few of those services included mail and messenger services; in-house duplication and printing, office supply, receiving and delivery services; central motor pool, and facility repair coordination and safety program.

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Dr. Sidney R. Nusbaum, Director

Fiscal year '87 represented a new direction in programs and philosophy for the Division of Animal Health based on two major problems faced during the year. Shaping this redirection was a new focus in the efforts to eradicate avian influenza and greatly increased efforts in the epidemiology of livestock poisons.

The year also represented successes in eliminating a serious disease causing swine brucellosis, gaining important immunizations for horses, implementing a sweeping biologics program, and maintaining ongoing programs.

All of these combined efforts underscored the division's commitment to protecting the health of the state's livestock.

NEW DIRECTION

The reappearance of avian influenza, a deadly poultry disease, proved that it had not been wiped out, despite a federal effort in 1983 and 1984 which cost more than $65 million and caused the destruction of millions of birds.

During the last two years, the disease resurfaced in local poultry distribution paths which serve ethnic populations throughout the state.

Based on new philosophies in the animal health community, avian influenza, in its low-virulence stage has become a disease that is recognized as being virtually impossible to eliminate. Therefore, given the change in the nature of the virus and the difficulty of control, the department adopted a non-indemnity program of responding to avian influenza. Basically, what that means is that if a farm or market is found to have birds infected with the low-virulent form of avian influenza, the state will not be paying indemnities for destroyed birds.

The new policy brought about a greater amount of cooperation between owners and other parts of the industry.

On another issue, environmental poisoning of animals played an increased role this past year. The context of poisoning has been changing over the past several years. It became clear that if the division was to meet the challenge of these new conditions that its frame of reference would have to shift as well.

Historically, poisoning of livestock or pet animals was a dramatic, usually accidental occurrence in which the victim consumed or was exposed to large amounts of a product which caused obvious illness or death. The number of suspected causes were limited.

Of concern at the present is the

Ellen Hirshberg (left), an animal health technician and Dr. Michelle Holloway, a veterinarian, spearheaded the division's new pullorum testing program which is aimed at protecting the state's $35 million poultry industry from the devastating pullorum disease.

appearance of low levels of various sources of environmental pollution. The variety of products which could cause such poisonings, plus their appearance over long periods of time pose special challenges. The division will continue its efforts to address these problems as they arise.

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

The department successfully eliminated swine brucellosis, a disease that causes infertility, abortions and sterility in hogs and can cause serious human infections. The U.S. Department of Agriculture certified that New Jersey is free of the disease which is expected to have a direct beneficial economic impact on hog producers in the state.

This status comes on the heels of receiving bovine brucellosis free status from USDA last year.

BIOLOGICS

New Jersey became the first state in the nation to implement a sweeping regulation restricting the use of veterinary biologics to veterinarians or veterinary prescription. The actions were taken following reviews which indicated the biologics were being widely misused causing the maintenance and distribution of infection, difficulties in diagnosis, a false sense of security and an overall increase of costs to the owner.

Several other states have expressed interest in pursuing this course of action.

EQUINE DISEASE PREVENTION

A triumph on behalf of the state's horse industry was reached when Michigan made an arrangement under which botulism toxoid can be sold to veterinarians in New Jersey. This issue had been hampered by complicated legal constrictions for nearly two years, even though it was estimated that more than 200 animals in New Jersey die each year from this disease. The Michigan Department of Health is the sole manufacturer of the vaccine.

A combination of contacts by the department, the Governor and the horse industry, as well as pressures from other states brought about the change which is expected to significantly reduce the infection rate.

Carol Wilson, a principal bacteriologist, works in the division's laboratory which provides extensive testing services for the state's livestock owners.

The reappearance of equine infectious anemia pointed out the need for the horse industry to maintain continuing vigilance against diseases which were thought to be conquered. New Jersey had one of the most successful programs in the country against this disease. However, because of what appears to be a false sense of security in the industry about licensing dealers and maintaining records, more cases were identified in a two-month period in the last fiscal year than in any single year since 1980.

The division took immediate action to control the recent outbreak and at the end of the fiscal year quarantines had been removed from all farms following the removal of infected animals. The division called upon the horse industry to maintain vigilant efforts to prevent this and other diseases.

PULLORUM

To ensure the health of the state's $35 million poultry industry, the division initiated a testing and control program for pullorum disease, a bacterial infection of poultry which can lead to decreased egg hatchability, retarded growth and high mortality. The program was initiated after 25 of the state's flockowners imported chicks from an infected Pennsylvania hatchery. Eight of those flocks were infected with the disease and 53 percent of the imported chicks in those eight flocks died.

In an effort to eradicate the disease and prevent future outbreaks, the testing program of chicken flocks was initiated. At the end of the fiscal year, all evidence of the disease had disappeared.

VELOGENIC VISCERAL NEWCASTLE DISEASE

For the second year in a row illegally imported parakeets brought Velogenic Visceral Newcastle Disease into the state. The disease is the most dangerous of all infections for domestic poultry and even a single case is considered of great importance. The infected birds were destroyed to protect the state's avian population.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The division completed a change in staff and operation which relieved veterinarians of many routine activities and freed them for more professional activities. To do so meant redefining civil service positions to more accurately reflect the needs of the division. Now, technician positions are performing more complex tasks providing the opportunity for the division to operate more efficiently.

In addition the first phase of a comprehensive laboratory accessioning and tracking program was completed. This program automates many functions which were previously done manually. It is projected that these changes will help in controlling diseases as well as creating new programs to meet the ever-changing needs of the livestock industry.

DIVISION OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Woodson W. Moffett, Jr., Director

New Jersey dairy farmers and milk consumers continued to benefit from the services provided by the Division of Dairy Industry. Dairy farmers are assured of fair prices and accurate payments, while consumers receive an adequate supply of nutritious milk at reasonable prices.

To provide such benefits, the division enforces four New Jersey statutes: the Milk Control Act, the Milk Dealer Bonding Law, the Butterfat Testing Law, and the School Milk Purchase Act.

MILK SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During 1986-87, New Jersey dairy farmers produced 441 million pounds of milk with a raw market value of $57 million—down 3.4 percent from a year earlier. New Jersey consumers purchased 1.88 billion pounds of milk during the year, one percent more than the prior year.

Excess milk production, which had plagued the dairy industry nationwide, declined following the whole herd buyout program under the 1985 Food Security Act. National milk production declined about 3 percent from a year earlier. This decline in supply, coupled with strong consumer demand for milk and dairy products resulted in a 53 percent decrease of surplus dairy products nationally.

Thirty-four of New Jersey's dairy farmers, representing about 6 percent of the state's milk entered the whole herd buyout program and agreed to discontinue dairy farming. About 420 New Jersey dairy farmers remained in business.

On the processing side of the New Jersey dairy industry, concentration of plant ownership continued during the fiscal year. Fourteen milk processing plants were operating at the end of the fiscal year, down from 17 the year before.

Through acquisitions of milk plants in New Jersey and neighboring states, one New Jersey processor has probably attained dominance as the largest operator of milk processing and distributing facilities in the nation. The division will be monitoring this situation closely because this dramatic expansion holds important implications for financial exposure of dairy farmers and potential misuse of market power in the industry. However, to date there are no indications of any adverse impact on the competitive climate in the marketplace. Storekeepers continue to have multiple sources of milk supply available to them.

In December 1986, a federal court opened the New York City market to

MILK
MILK
MILK
MILK
MILK
MILK
Next Qua or FREE

Cathy Bowen, a senior investigator, inspects milk pricing at stores. A landmark court decision during the year upheld the department's milk pricing regulations which maintain a stable competitive milk market in the state.

Dairy Industry employee Floyd Gilmore inspects milk labelling to assure that dairy farmers receive accurate payments for higher butterfat content in their milk.

a major New Jersey dealer. This break in New York's restrictive licensing barrier also increased competitive activity in the New Jersey market as New York dealers sought to retaliate for loss of sales in their home market. Although the competition was intense, enforcement of the division's regulations has prevented destructive competition.

CONSUMER MILK PRICES

The milk control program as it relates to consumers, focuses on the need to maintain a competitive market climate, free from predatory trade practices. A liberal licensing policy which encourages entry of qualified dealers into the marketplace; the aggressive enforcement of regulations prohibiting the sale of milk below cost; and other regulations of trade practices of the division have provided such a climate.

During 1986-87, New Jersey consumers spent an estimated $406 million on purchases of fluid milk (excluding cream, eggnog and yogurt), $18 million less than the amount paid by their neighbors in Philadelphia and New York City and $31 million less than the amount paid by consumers nationwide.

To maintain the stable market which enables consumers to enjoy the benefits of New Jersey milk control program, division's staff conducted 17 field audits of major milk dealers, and 2,974 field investigations and surveys. Twenty-nine hearings were held concerning violations of the Milk Control Act and regulations of the division. Penalties totaling $12,237 were assessed.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF NEW JERSEY REGULATIONS UPHELD

In June 1987, the Appellate Division of New Jersey Superior Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Division of Dairy Industry's regulations prohibiting sales below cost. The unanimous decision of the panel of three judges also upheld the notice requirements; the use of a presumptive cost-price as a guideline for the industry and as an enforcement tool; and affirmed the Director's authority to revoke licenses for violations of the milk control laws. This decision greatly strengthens the Division's ability to maintain a stable competitive milk market in the state.

One outstanding case still in litigation is the determination if the milk dealer license of Cumberland Farms, Inc. should be denied on the basis of continued violations of the Milk Control Act and regulations. This case is scheduled to be heard late in 1987.

MILK PRODUCER SERVICES

A primary function of New Jersey's milk control program is the joint federal state milk marketing orders which control minimum prices paid to dairy farmers. Prices received by dairy farmers appreciated during 1986-87 as a result of supplies being more in balance with demand.

As a result of lengthy hearings in late 1983, proposed changes were recommended to the milk marketing orders which would add 20 Northeastern Pennsylvania counties to the marketing area. The amendments were challenged in court and the Federal District court ruled that the record did not support the proposed changes. The court's decision was appealed by USDA and the matter is still pending.

During the year interest in the implementation of a Regional Cooperative Marketing Agency with responsibilities for enhancing farm milk prices, was rekindled for the Northeastern states. Another program, the Dairy of Distinction Program was developed and implemented in the state to promote the wholesome image of dairy farms and milk they produced. The division worked closely with the Garden State Milk Council, a dairy industry organization, on these two issues.

To assure that dairy farmers receive accurate payments for the higher butterfat content in their milk, the division licenses weighers and samplers of milk. 8,834 butterfat tests were conducted to insure accurate payments to farmers, and the division continued to bond all milk dealers buying directly from New Jersey farmers.

LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT

Under its licensing and enforcement program, the division processed 9,816 license applications and received license revenues totaling $361,345 during the year.

DIVISION OF MARKETS

John J. Repko, Director

Farmers across the state reaped the benefits of the department's Jersey Fresh marketing campaign which continued to take top honors throughout the country during the year.

This program is just one of the many marketing efforts of the Division of Markets that were aimed at opening up new markets for New Jersey farm products and retaining existing ones.

In addition, the division promoted the state's horse industry, and coordinated the distribution of federally donated foods for New Jersey's needy citizens, schools, hospitals and other institutional settings.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The Jersey Fresh program proved to be an invaluable tool in the quest to increase the demand for New Jersey farm products. Using three, 30-second television commercials, the message about the fresh and delicious farm products aired some 650 times, going out to consumers in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Jersey Fresh message was further backed-up by more than 300 roadside billboards in New Jersey, colorful point-of-sale materials in supermarkets and farm markets, and matching funds for individual commodity promotions.

Food retailers throughout New Jersey demonstrated their support by even greater involvement featuring New Jersey products and special Jersey Fresh events. The retailers involved represent the vast majority of places where consumers buy food

Frrrrresh!
JERSEY FRESH
FROM THE GARDEN STATE

A Jersey Fresh billboard graces the main entry to the exhibit hall at the New Jersey State Fair. Television ads, retail events, promotional materials and matching funds were used in addition to roadside billboards to promote the state's Jersey Fresh farm products.

and through these events, gave New Jersey farm products special attention.

Under the matching fund segment, $200,000 went to 65 agricultural organizations which tied Jersey Fresh into their individual product promotions.

What this has meant for the state's farmers is shown by Gallup Poll results taken at the end of the 1986 growing season. According to the poll, produce buyers for major chain stores said that in 1986 they increased their use of New Jersey products to 35 percent during the New Jersey growing season. This is up from the 12 percent they purchased just three years ago before the program began.

In addition, consumer awareness increased from seven percent before the program to 23 percent in 1986.

OTHER MARKETING STRATEGIES

Other efforts to expand the markets available to farmers came about through such efforts as the opening of a farmers market along one of the most heavily-traveled roadways in New Jersey, the Garden State Parkway. Through this market, people traveling the roadway had an opportunity to buy directly from the participating farmers.

The division sought to expand export trade by featuring New Jersey's agricultural products at the 1987 NASDA National Food and Agriculture Exposition in Seattle.

The division also administered nine commodity councils which are dedicated to research, education and promotion. The nine councils represent soybean, apple, white potato, sweet potato, and asparagus growers as well as the dairy, poultry and wine industry.

Also important to farmers is knowing when they can get the best price for their crops. Therefore, on a daily basis, the division reported pricing and supply information on New Jersey fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Prices for seven major crops plus 50 or more fruits and vegetables sold at auction were supplied to radio farm programs and telephone answering machines.

Another method farmers have used to sell their products more efficiently is through cooperatives. At this time New Jersey has 35 agricultural cooperatives. The division worked during the year to help cooperatives organize, meet their annual filing requirements and with other business and regulatory matters.

For the first time, a farmers market was opened on the heavily travelled Garden State Parkway, giving travelers easy access to farm products. Richard Sax, author of a farm market cookbook participated in opening day activities.

Peggy Groah, taking a moment out of the office, works in the horse breeding and development unit in an effort to promote the state's booming horse industry.

Reaching out to the state's citizens, the division worked to promote agriculture through 20 agricultural fairs held throughout the state. Aided by funds from the department, the fairs provided over one million visitors with information about the agricultural heritage in the state, as well as current agricultural programs and products.

HORSE BREEDING AND DEVELOPMENT

The breeding and development program, which supports the state's horse industry, continued with a vibrant breeder awards program during the year.

Simulcasting, which was introduced in New Jersey last year, added significantly, bringing the overall funds distributed to the thoroughbred, standardbred and pleasure horse breeders to approximately $500,000.

A survey to determine the economic impact of the horse industry in New Jersey was undertaken through the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board and the Rural Advisory Council. This much-needed survey will provide a horse census in the state, something which has not been available, and is expected to provide a complete overall view of the industry.

Construction at the Horse Park of New Jersey continued with two new show rings added. More than 3000 people were introduced to the Horse Park through "The Festival of Horses," a promotional event, and from a mare and foal show hosted by the Thoroughbred Breeders Association. Other pleasure horse exhibitions were also held during the year at the park.

SIRE STAKES

The New Jersey Sire Stakes program has matured into one of the most productive in the world and has developed some of the finest trotters and pacers racing today. This program was designed to improve

Gov. Thomas H. Kean and Agriculture Secretary Arthur R. Brown, Jr. ate a typical school lunch during ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the school lunch program. More than 500,000 children eat school lunches daily.

the quantity and quality of New Jersey standardbreds.

A total of 401 Sire Stakes races were contested for nearly $6 million in total purses last year with an additional $6 million in other New Jersey-sired races offered at the harness tracks within the state.

New Jersey Sire Stakes performers set numerous world records and in 1986 the prestigious Hambletonian worth more than $1 million was won by the New Jersey-sired Nuclear Kosmos. A record total of nearly 4,000 mares were bred in the state last year to 94 registered stallions.

Demand for New Jersey-sired standardbreds remained strong with over $18.5 million in New Jersey yearlings sold in 1986. The average price was $20,330 with 22 selling for $100,000 or more and 98 selling for more than $50,000.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

More than 525,000 needy families and 575,000 students, elderly people and other institutionalized people received nutritious foods from the division's food distribution program during the year.

The program has a dual purpose. On one hand, it uses surplus American farm products and on the other, it helps to provide nutritious foods for state residents through federally-donated food items.

During fiscal year 1987, the department delivered 37 million pounds of food valued at more than $36 million. This is up 34 percent from the $26.9 million worth of food delivered in fiscal year 1986.

One segment of the program is geared towards schools, institutions, camps and summer feeding programs. Innovative measures were implemented during the year to make the food more usable and valuable to the receiving agencies. By working with commercial food processors, the bulk foods were turned into oven ready foods such as pizza, chip steaks, hamburgers, hot dogs, meatballs, and turkey and chicken products.

Another segment of the program is geared toward needy families through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program. Under this program, the federal government makes processed American cheese, non-fat dry milk, honey, rice, cornmeal, flour and butter available. More than 525,000 people received more than 7 million pounds of foods through this segment of the program over four separate distribution cycles in the year.

The food commodity program was recognized in the recently published, "Report and Recommendations of the New Jersey Commission on Hunger," as providing a valued service to the citizens of New Jersey.

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

William W. Metterhouse, Director

The Division of Plant Industry worked to protect the farming and urban populations against plant pests and diseases through a variety of ways.

Not only did it operate one of the nation's most advanced biological insect rearing laboratories, it inspected plants that were shipped into the state to ensure they were free of pests and diseases.

This was especially important for farmers and consumers alike as a protection against insects which gnaw their way through crops and gardens each year and diseases that rob the grower of healthy plants.

The division also maintained a vigilant seed surveillance and certification program, conducted nursery plant and apiary inspections throughout the state, and supervised the treatment of thousands of acres of gypsy moth infested trees.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

The department has made a major commitment to the biological control for a number of reasons. The goals of the program are to gain long term control of pests through reproduction of the pests' natural enemies; to reduce the resistance pests have developed to certain pesticides; and to reduce pesticide use in the environment.

Under the biological control program beneficial insects are reared in the department's insect rearing laboratory to be used against harmful pests that attack crops in the state.

During the last fiscal year the division added biological control and

Beneficial insects were released at test sites during the year in the department's efforts to help farmers attack harmful insects that chew their way through many crops. George Robbins (above), a plant industry inspector, helped release the beneficial insects at a test site. Robert Chianese (below), Chief of the Bureau of Biological Pest Control Laboratory, helped monitor the progress of the insects.

pest management programs for two pests, the eunymouos scale as well as the asparagus and spotted asparagus beetle. These are in addition to the eight programs already underway for the Mexican bean beetle, Colorado potato beetle, European red mite, gypsy moth, musk thistle, cereal leaf beetle, alfalfa weevil, and European corn borer.

Of significance during the year were the successes in the trial efforts to control the Mexican bean beetle on soybeans, the Colorado potato beetle on eggplant and the European red mite in apple orchards.

Millions of Mexican bean beetle parasites were produced and released in 120 soybean fields and Cumberland, Ocean, Monmouth, Gloucester, Salem, and Mercer counties. Parasites established in these fields dispersed into surrounding soybean fields and successfully suppressed the Mexican bean beetle to below economic injury levels. This program saved farmers about $1 million in pesticide usage.

A small imported wasp which attacks the eggs of the Colorado beetle was pilot-tested in four, two-acre plots in Atlantic, Cumberland and Salem Counties. The tests proved successful in suppressing the beetle populations and significantly reducing the number of pesticide applications. One to two applications of pesticides were made in test fields as compared to fifteen applications in the surrounding production fields. The division plans to implement this program on a much broader scale within the next one to two years.

The native beetle predator which feeds on the European red and two spotted mites has been maintained in the laboratory and released in four test sites in Atlantic and Gloucester counties. The program results were encouraging by maintaining a predator population and suppressing the mite population. Presently mites have become resistant to miticides causing growers great concern. Testing will continue in an effort to develop a program that can be implemented.

GYPSY MOTH

The department uses natural predators developed in the beneficial insect rearing laboratory to reduce gypsy moth infestations, together with a spray program using the non-chemical *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or *B.t.*, to reduce gypsy moth infestations.

An aerial gypsy moth survey in July, 1986 showed a slight decrease in infestation levels from 289,035 acres in 1985 to 280,290 acres in 1986.

In the May, 1987 spray program a total of 59,494 acres of residential and recreational forests were treated

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEW JERSEY

Ralph Sayer, a senior horticulturalist, helped protect consumers by inspecting nurseries to ensure they were free from plant pests and diseases. The nursery sector has increased to become one of the top agricultural products in New Jersey.

To protect gardeners from poor quality seeds, Addison Driver, a supervisor for seed certification and control, inspects seed packets sold at retail outlets to make sure that the seeds are of good quality and truthfully labeled.

with *B.t.*, with preliminary estimates projecting a further reduction in the number of acres defolilated.

The division coordinates the voluntary spray program. After conducting surveys of infested areas, the division notifies local municipalities of recommended acreage for treatment and supervises the actual spray application. The municipalities which choose to participate administer the legal aspects, resident notification, finances and aerial treatment contracts. The U.S. Forest Service provides about half the funding for the program with the remainder paid by the local municipalities.

VEGETABLE PLANT INSPECTIONS

About 60 million vegetable transplants imported into New Jersey were inspected. Those found infected with diseases or pests were destroyed or returned to the shipper. Cabbage, eggplant, endive, escarole, greens, leek, onion, pepper, sweet potato, tomato and watermelon plants were the types of plants imported.

VIRUS TESTING

A new testing ability was developed by the division to determine if peach tree stock is infected with peach stem pitting, a lethal disease of stone fruit. All nurseries which produce peach tree stock were certified free of the disease.

NURSERY INSPECTION

All nurseries are required to be inspected for plant pests and diseases. Upon freedom from these harmful pests or diseases a nursery certificate is issued.

During 1986 there were 976 licensed nurseries in the state in comparison with 972 in 1985 and the total acreage of 13,939.23 is 411.48 above the 13,527.765 acres in 1985.

The plant categories showing

Carl Schulze, a supervising plant pathologist, performs one of the thousands of laboratory tests done each year by Division of Plant Industry personnel. Under his supervision, more than 60 million vegetable transplants imported into New Jersey were inspected and a new testing ability to detect infected peach trees was initiated.

significant increases were evergreens 249 acres, flowering trees and shrubs 122 acres, and herbaceous perennials 48 acres. The area used in growing greenhouse plants increased by 1,916,579.

BEE CULTURE

Division inspectors surveyed and examined thousands of honeybee colonies to ensure they were free of serious disease and other pest problems. Maintaining the health and vigor of these colonies is essential for the pollination of many of the state's fruit and vegetable crops.

Trachael mites were found in two apiaries during the year which prompted the division to initiate an experiment using menthol crystals to cure the bees, rather than having them destroyed as had been the practice. New Jersey became the first state in the nation to use this technique which was completely successful. The trachael mite disappeared in apiaries in which the menthol was used, but increased threefold in apiaries in which no control was used.

SEED CERTIFICATION

The division serves both farmers and gardeners of the state by ensuring that the seed available to consumers is of good quality and truthfully labeled; providing a certification service to seed and lawn grass sod growers and certifying turfgrass sod for New Jersey sod farms.

Seed inspection and testing programs served the New Jersey consumer by monitoring the quality of lawn, vegetable and flower seed being sold in retail outlets in the state. Inspectors collected 1868 samples for testing under the seed control program. Of the number of samples collected 98.3 percent were found to be in compliance with the law. Stop sales were placed on those found in violation. Under the field seed certification program 3477 acres of barley, wheat, and soybeans were entered. Of this number 2917 acres were certified. Also, 811 acres of sod were entered for certification.

DIVISION OF REGULATORY SERVICES

Robert C. Fringer, Director

Rapid expansion during FY '87 highlighted the Jersey Fresh quality grading program, administered by the division. One of the priority projects of the department, the grading program helps New Jersey farmers compete in the marketplace and receive high value for their products.

The quality grading program is just one of the many programs offered by the division to ensure a constant supply of high quality fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry products, fish and fish products. Other division programs protect New Jersey farmers from unfair trade practices and assure that animal feeds as well as fertilizers and liming materials are of high quality and properly labeled.

JERSEY FRESH QUALITY GRADING

The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program initiated in 1985 as an extension of the Jersey Fresh Promotional Program is a voluntary program designed to increase the sales of New Jersey-grown fruits and vegetables. Growers who are licensed have the advantage of selling fruits and vegetables identified by the quality grading logo as a superior product.

Farmers participating in the program have received better prices for products packed under the program. Market surveys show that, in almost every instance, logo-identified commodities have sold for prices above the average and quite often at premium prices.

The program is also beneficial for supermarket produce buyers who have expressed their need for products which are high in quality and uniformly sized and packaged.

The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program gives New Jersey products a competitive edge in the marketplace as more farmers in other growing areas are entering the fresh fruit and vegetable market, thereby increasing the competition.

The success of the program is evident. In its 1985 inaugural season, 34 licensed growers packed 104,000 containers bearing the logo. In 1986, the second year, 50 growers packed 1.2 million containers bearing the logo, a 50 percent increase in grower participation and a ten-fold increase in containers packed. The 1987

CUCUMBERS
CUCUMBERS
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CUCUMBERS
CUCUMBERS

Mary Jane Ackerman and Ralph Maresco inspect cucumbers to ensure they meet the high standards required for packing using the Jersey Fresh Quality Grading logo.

harvest season opened with 80 licensed growers and expectations of a substantial increase in the number of containers packed bearing the Jersey Fresh quality grading logo.

COMMODITY INSPECTION AND GRADING

In other inspection services, the division assisted the poultry industry in marketing its products in an orderly manner by inspecting and certifying 753,119 cases of shell eggs, 26.4 million pounds of turkey, 41.8 million pounds of chicken and 238,000 pounds of duck. In addition 204.9 million pounds of whole eggs, egg whites and egg yolks were processed under the supervision of state and federal employees.

To protect consumers, division staff made 967 unannounced inspections to registered New Jersey egg handlers monitored under the Federal Egg Products Inspection Act. This program resulted in the removal of 26,106 dozens of eggs from market channels because the product failed to meet required standards.

As a further step in protecting consumers, retail packages of eggs were inspected at the store level to ensure that USDA standards were being met for the grade and size weight class which appear on the package. Penalties collected for non-compliance with standards were forwarded to the General Treasury, thereby offsetting program costs.

Another principal function of the division's inspection and grading unit is providing such services to processors, growers, shippers and receivers of fresh produce marketed through inter- and intra-state commerce. Fresh produce is certified as to grade at the time of inspection. Inspections were made on 46.8 million pounds of produce to ensure it met specific standards. The total tonnage included most of the fruits and vegetables commercially grown in New Jersey.

A new program to inspect fish and fishery products was initiated in October, 1986 under a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Commerce. This program which started out in a small scale has grown in popularity with fish and seafood firms wishing to verify the quality of fish products at a particular point in the shipping process. More than one million pounds of fresh, frozen or canned fish were inspected by the division at the wholesale level. The firms pay for the service so no state funds are required. The division has recently acquired additional laboratory space for these activities which is expected to reduce the cost to the fish industry.

In addition the division carried out other inspection duties such as certifying controlled atmosphere storage for apples, ensuring potato packages state the true size, quality condition and grade and inspecting fruits and vegetables for processing.

Leroy Stephens inspects packaged eggs at retail outlets to ensure USDA standards are met for grade and size weight class.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

Whether it is helping to cure bees with menthol or testing tomato skins, the division's chemists responded to special requests for testing services in an effort to provide increased aid to the state's agricultural industry.

During the year the laboratory chemists provided support testing services to other department units. They helped develop a method of feeding bees with menthol to help control tracheal mites in beehives. The chemists evaluated the safety and commerical value of agricultural wastes, determining that tomato skins met with state standards for disposal. And, the laboratory chemists were involved in an animal health issue when they analyzed tissues of animals to detect heavy metals or chemical residues in suspicious deaths.

These actions by the chemists were over and above their normal activities during which they work to protect crop yields and promote animal growth by maintaining and insuring the quality of fertilizers, commercial feeds and liming materials in New Jersey. This is carried out by sampling, inspecting, performing laboratory analyses and taking enforcement actions against any product which does not meet specified standards.

The division continued to survey for toxins in animals feeds and feed ingredients. All feeds tested met federal Food and Drug Administration standards. Test results were verified by the Association of American Feed Control Officials and the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

During the year 835 feed, fertilizer, soil conditioner and lime manufacturers and distributors registered with the division. Of 974 commercial feed samples analyzed, 6 percent were found in violation. Twenty percent of 868 fertilizer samples and 10 percent of 99 liming material samples analyzed were also found in violation. Based on these findings, $3,000 in penalties were collected for feed and lime violations and $24,208 were collected for fertilizer violations. Of the total amount collected for fertilizer violations, $14,081 was forwarded to the State Treasurer and $10,127 was refunded to farmers and homeowners.

The chemistry laboratory continued to participate in a national program for monitoring livestock and poultry feed contaminants which is targeted at natural poisons and pesticide residues. A total of 146 analyses were performed in the division's laboratory for mycotoxins, PCBs, heavy metals and pesticides on various feed and animal tissues. Results of these tests on commercial feed were forwarded to the National Feed Contaminant Data Center in Mississippi for distribution.

LICENSING AND BONDING

In providing some economic protection to New Jersey farmers who sell their products to dealers on a credit basis, the Licensing and Bonding section of the division licensed 202 produce dealers, 25 shell egg dealers, 2 live poultry dealers and 46 hay, grain and straw dealers.

Other licenses totaled 621. License fees, registration and tonnage inspection fees, in addition to the Fertilizer Deficiency Refund totaled $152,315 which was forwarded to the State Treasurer. A farmer filed a verified claim in the amount of $3,015 during November 1986. The claim was settled in January 1987 with full payment from the out-of-state dealer's bonding company. Complaints regarding slow payment were investigated during the year and settled informally with payments made.

Under a new program, division staff inspect fish with more than one million pounds of fresh, frozen or canned fish inspected at the wholesale level in fiscal year 1987. Tommy Thompson inspects several varieties of fish to verify their quality.

DIVISION OF RURAL RESOURCES

Richard D. Chumney, Director

During the past year the Division of Rural Resources spearheaded efforts to conserve soil and water resources, develop and promote the fish and seafood industry, provide economic development services to agribusiness and rural areas, and support the state's farmland preservation program. It also provided technical assistance in right-to-farm issues, conducted studies on critical agricultural policy matters through the Rural Advisory Council and acted in an advocacy role for the vital agricultural industry which, in many ways, benefits all of the Garden State citizens.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

Division activities to conserve the state's natural resources focused on controlling soil erosion and non-point source pollution and improving water management. The activities were carried out through the efforts of the State Soil Conservation Committee and local soil conservation districts, with additional technical and financial assistance provided by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and other federal agencies.

Agricultural water supply remained in the forefront of departmental concerns. In response to that concern a Water Advisory Task Force was established to help determine the use of water for crop production and develop estimates for future needs. The major goal is to use these data when working with water regulators to ensure an adequate supply of quality water for the agricultural needs in the future.

Looking at conservation activities related to agricultural lands, conservation plans were developed for nearly 45,000 acres of farmland during the year. Conservation measures were installed on nearly 60,000 acres of land, preventing the loss of nearly a quarter million tons of soil from farmlands. In addition, more than 138,000 acres of farmland were planted using conservation tillage methods to control erosion. Soil and water management projects valued at $2.68 million were developed and approved for lands enrolled in farmland preservation programs. Approximately 30% of these projects were installed and activated during the year.

The activities were also targeted toward ensuring sound conservation practices at construction sites. All land development projects disturbing more than 5,000 square feet of land must have an approved soil erosion and sediment control plan prior to construction, and demonstrate compliance with that plan prior to a certificate of occupancy being issued. Based on this requirement, soil erosion controls were applied to 5,031 construction projects involving more than 43,000 acres undergoing development. Controls were based

Hunter Birckhead, an erosion control engineer, inspects a construction site to determine if the required soil erosion and sediment control practices are being followed.

Build to Suit
212/758-7455

The coordinator for fish and seafood development, Linda O'Dierno (left) visits a Point Pleasant seafood outlet in one of her many efforts to promote New Jersey's seafood industry.

upon revised and expanded technical standards adopted by the state Soil Conservation Committee during the year.

Work continued on federally-assisted conservation projects in several watersheds throughout the state with special emphasis on the Navesink Watershed in Monmouth County. Efforts were focused on soil erosion control and animal waste management with water quality improvement as a major goal.

RURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Rural Advisory Council, which is charged with identifying significant issues facing agriculture and developing recommendations, concluded several research projects related to the Pinelands, the Uniform Construction Code, the effect of regulations on agriculture and others.

The council recommended several efforts to maintain and strengthen New Jersey agriculture including strengthening the current Right to Farm benefits. According to the recommendations, right to farm coverage should be extended, basic procedures for agricultural practices clarified, and procedures for handling right to farm issues established.

The council pointed out that government programs to maintain farmland must also provide the climate for agriculture to be profitable.

Recommendations for action also focused on other economic measures such as legislation to fund an Economic Development Authority agricultural loan program and development of a special short term credit program targeted to commercial farm operations in the Pinelands or other farms which have restrictions on non-agricultural development.

FISH AND SEAFOOD DEVELOPMENT

Promoting the development of the state's growing fish and seafood industry continues to be the primary focus of this unit. A major effort was launched during the year to market the state as a site for seafood processing facilities that can use New Jersey's undermarketed marine resources for value-added products. The unit made presentations at food processing conferences and trade shows demonstrating the availability of resources in New Jersey. In addition many site tours for domestic and foreign firms were made to further reinforce the effort.

New Jersey's seafood firms were represented at local, regional, national and international trade shows giving them greater exposure for promoting their products. Companies with new products took advantage of these opportunities, in some cases, to trial market their

Karen Kritz, agricultural development specialist, reviews horse barn blueprints with the builder. A major effort has been to amend the State Uniform Construction Code for agricultural buildings.

product at the shows. The trade shows were a valuable tool for the company to learn the potential market of certain products.

A successful pilot urban aquaculture project which was a joint effort of the Department of Agriculture and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is being expanded to include a model segment that could be applied to underutilized agriculture facilities. This is one avenue of helping farmers find alternative, more profitable forms of agriculture.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

By encouraging growth in the agribusiness sector, this unit continued working to create new capital investments in the state's rural areas. During the last year the major efforts focused on attracting food processing facilities to the state; amending the State Uniform Construction Code for agricultural buildings; assisting farmers to obtain low-interest loans through the state's Economic Development Authority; and encouraging a loan program specifically for agriculture by the EDA.

In the wake of the shrinking number of food processing plants in the state a $175,000 New Jersey food processing business climate analysis was implemented. This 15-month project is slated to find ways to create an economic environment that will gain renewed growth in processing agricultural, fish and seafood commodities in New Jersey.

In other actions, a five-year effort culminated in a law which mandated a separate construction code criteria for commercial farm buildings. Incorporation of these code provisions into the State Uniform Construction Code will have a significant positive impact upon the agricultural community, eliminating many construction problems that arose in the past.

Still other efforts to support the state's agricultural industry came in the form of assistance in obtaining loans from the New Jersey Economic Development Authority. Nearly $750,000 in EDA loans to farmers took place during the fiscal year which were aided by assistance from the division. By working closely with the EDA loan officers, certain changes to the traditional EDA loan program were made to accommodate the cash flow and inventory uniqueness of farm operations.

Because this loan program has such potential for the agricultural community, the division continued its support for funds to be appropriated specifically for agricultural loans through EDA. Legislation to do that is being considered by the N.J. Legislature.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

As agriculture continues to operate in a complex arena affected by numerous outside influences, demand for information continues to increase. Through the state-federal agricultural statistics service, the department provides basic statistical data used by producers to make management decisions and by agribusiness and governmental entities in developing policies and plans.

During the year the service conducted 175 statistical surveys which were the basis for official estimates of crops, livestock, poultry, dairy, prices, labor and related agriculture reports. The service also responded to more than 1,182 requests for data from farm, community, educational, lending and other organizations and groups.

The unit is a key cog in New Jersey's agricultural information system. Because of the surveys, data collection, summarization, analysis and release of each crop and livestock statistic, interested people or agencies can gain an accurate picture of agriculture. In 1986, the Agricultural Statistics Service determined that the cash receipts for farming was $578 million, that there were 8,200 farms on 900,000 acres; that nursery, sod and greenhouse continued in the forefront of the agricultural commodities; and thousands more facts about the industry.

One of the many special projects of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service is to determine the economic impact of the state's horse industry. Chen Ning Chang (below), an agricultural statistician helps the unit provide 175 statistical surveys which are used to help interested people or agencies gain an accurate picture of the agriculture industry.

STATE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Donald D. Applegate, Executive Director

The State Agriculture Development Committee, formed in 1983, is at the forefront of many of the efforts that are critical to the future of agriculture in New Jersey. It has taken an active role in shaping policy related to agricultural land use, including such issues as the review of non-agricultural development in agricultural development areas, the transfer of development rights and the right to first refusal.

The committee, which is independent of the Department of Agriculture, oversees the state's farmland preservation program. It is chaired by Agriculture Secretary Arthur R. Brown, Jr. While county agriculture development boards manage the program at the local level, the State Agriculture Development Committee arbitrates right to farm disputes, approves agricultural development areas designated by the counties, certifies eight-year farmland preservation programs, assists the county agriculture development boards in the administration of the program, and distributes funds from the 1981 $50 million Farmland Preservation Bond issue for easement purchase and soil and water conservation projects.

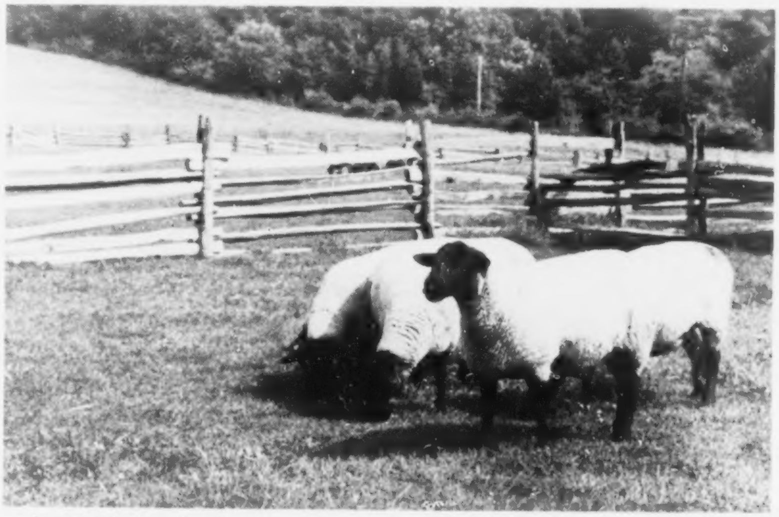
Sixteen counties have formed county agriculture development boards to develop and direct local farmland retention programs. These sixteen counties contain 99 percent of the land enrolled under farmland assessment in the state in 1986.

Of significance during fiscal year 1987 was that 106 farms totalling 10,500 acres were enrolled into eight-year farmland preservation programs. This brought the number of farms involved in the Agriculture Retention and Development Program to a total of 171, with nearly 20,000 acres throughout the state protected from development for at least eight years.

During fiscal year 1987, the committee gave preliminary approval for development easement purchase on 16 farms, totaling 1,708 acres, thereby initiating the appraisal of these farms for their development easement value. Ten easement purchase applications completed the easement purchase process before the end of the fiscal year and the committee granted final approval of the purchase of development easements on six farms totaling 496 acres. Approximately 1,265 acres have been permanently preserved for agricultural use in the easement purchase program as of June 1987.

The committee also approved over $1.13 million dollars in cost-share funds for soil and water conservation projects approved under the Agriculture Retention and Development Program. Under the cost-share provisions of the program, projects must be approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee, certifying they will help to conserve the state's natural resources, before being granted final approval by the SADC.

The projects approved during the year included water conservation and management, soil erosion control and water quality improvement essential for long term continuation of agricultural activities in participating counties throughout the state. To date, approximately 24 percent of the approved soil and water conservation projects have been completed and the landowners have been reimbursed for 50 percent of the eligible costs.



The state's farmland preservation program is working to keep farmland in New Jersey for generations to come.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1987

Chronology of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

1839	Congress appropriates $1,000 to Patent Office for "collection of agricultural statistics and distribution of seeds."
1841	Using 1840 Agricultural Census as a benchmark, Patent Office issues first crop report. Annual releases continue until 1848.
1862	U.S. Department of Agriculture established.
1863	Division of Statistics formed in USDA as predecessor today's SRS.
1866	Beginning of continuous series of reports on major crops, livestock, and agricultural prices.
1882	Part-time statisticians appointed to develop and maintain group of voluntary crop reporters and provide current information on agriculture.
1892	Now 15,000 farm-reporters provide data for monthly surveys, and 125,000 furnish survey data for annual estimates.
1903	In addition to crop reporters, 61,000 ginners, 24,000 millers and elevator operators, and 22,000 agents of railroads and transportation companies report on agriculture.
1905	Crop Reporting Board, a group of highly qualified agricultural statisticians from Washington D.C. and field offices, established to review information and set national and state estimates.
1908	Monthly reports begin on prices farmers receive for their products.
1909	Congress specifies which crops will be covered in crop report, stipulates issuance times, and requires Secretary of Agriculture to sign report. Statisticians, staff, and other workers prohibited by law from making premature disclosure of crop estimates, issuing false reports, or speculating on commodity market.
1917	Wisconsin signs first formal agreement establishing cooperative Federal-State crop-estimating program. (Agreements in effect with 48 States by 1967.)
1919	South Carolina statistician does first fieldwork on objective measurements of crop acreages (now a significant element in SRS crop estimating).
1925	First 5-year census of agriculture taken; previously taken every 10 years.
1928	Objective measurements for forecasting yield start with cotton; corn and wheat later, but are discontinued at the start of World War II.
1943	Quarterly estimates of grain stocks off farms in mills and elevators begin.
1945	Forerunner of today's enumerative surveys launched with interviews of 20,000 farmers in 158 counties and 42 states concerning farm labor.
1956	First comprehensive farm production expenditures survey conducted.
1961	Objective yield surveys for cotton and corn become operational, providing the CRB with additional indications of yield per acre.
1962	SRS begins use of computers. Data Processing Branch created.
1966	Continuous crop and livestock estimating program enters second century.
1974	SRS participates with NASA and NOAA in the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment, a major inter-departmental effort to demonstrate the potential of satellite data and weather data for use in worldwide crop production estimation and forecasting for wheat.
1978	AgRISTARS, under of leadership of SRS, developed as an interagency research program to evaluate the potential of aerospace remote sensing data in meeting USDA information needs.
1980	AgRISTARS research program implemented. Research and development continues with SRS assigned a broader research role in addressing worldwide applications.
1982	SRS estimating program modified because of budget constraints. Available resources redirected toward maintaining timely and available data series judged to be the most important in monitoring changes in the agricultural sector.
1983	SRS developed its second comprehensive, long-range plan for improved statistical standards, integrated survey programs, and data management systems.
1986	USDA changes the name of Statistical Reporting Service to National Agricultural Statistics Service to more accurately reflect the purpose of the agency and its broad agricultural focus.

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1986

Item	1	2	3	4	5
			NEW JERSEY COUNTIES		
Field crop production:					
Corn for grain	Hunterdon	Warren	Burlington	Salem	Middlesex
Wheat for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Monmouth	Hunterdon	Burlington
Barley for grain	Salem	Burlington	Cumberland	Monmouth	Mercer
All hay	Hunterdon	Sussex	Warren	Somerset	Burlington
Soybeans for beans	Salem	Burlington	Monmouth	Cumberland	Hunterdon
Potatoes	Cumberland	Monmouth	Salem	Middlesex	Burlington
Sweetpotatoes	Atlantic	Gloucester	Cumberland	Camden	Salem
Vegetable acreage harvested:					
Asparagus	Gloucester	Salem	Burlington 6/	Cumberland 6/	Camden
Cabbage	Cumberland	Atlantic	Monmouth 6/	Gloucester 6/	Burlington
Lettuce	Cumberland	Atlantic	Salem 6/	Warren 6/	Monmouth & Gloucester
Peppers	Gloucester	Cumberland 5/	Salem 5/	Atlantic	Monmouth
Sweet corn	Burlington	Monmouth	Gloucester	Sussex 7/	Salem 7/
Tomatoes	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Atlantic	Burlington & Monmouth
Fruits and berries:					
Apples, com'l production	Gloucester	Burlington	Monmouth	Camden	Atlantic
Peach production	Gloucester	Atlantic	Cumberland	Camden	Burlington
Blueberry production	Atlantic	Burlington	--	--	--
Strawberry acreage	Cumberland 4/	Monmouth 4/	Burlington 6/	Camden 6/	Gloucester 6/
Certified nurseries:					
Nursery stock acreage	Monmouth	Gloucester	Cumberland	Middlesex	Burlington
Number of nurseries	Monmouth	Cumberland	Gloucester	Bergen	Burlington
Livestock and products:					
Milk production	Warren	Sussex	Salem	Hunterdon	Burlington
Number cattle and calves 1/ ...	Warren	Sussex	Hunterdon	Salem	Burlington
Number sheep and lambs 1/	Hunterdon	Sussex	Somerset	Warren	Burlington & Morris
Number hogs and pigs	Gloucester	Monmouth	Hunterdon	Salem	Burlington
			UNITED STATES		
Crop production:					
Tomatoes, processing	California	Ohio	Indiana	Michigan	NEW JERSEY & Pennsylvania
Asparagus, fresh market	California	Washington	Michigan	NEW JERSEY	--
Peaches	California	South Carolina	Georgia	NEW JERSEY 7/	Pennsylvania 7/
Cranberries	Massachusetts	Wisconsin	NEW JERSEY	Oregon	Washington
Taxes and value:					
Taxes per acre 2/	Rhode Island	NEW JERSEY	Michigan	Connecticut	Massachusetts
Average value of farmland and buildings per acre 3/	NEW JERSEY	Rhode Island	Connecticut	Massachusetts	Maryland

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1/ Data relate to January 1, 1987.
2/ Data relate to 1983.
3/ Data relate to February 1, 1987.
4/ Counties tied for 1st.
5/ Counties tied for 2nd.
6/ Counties tied for 3rd.
7/ Counties tied for 4th.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1983

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	90,000	68.0	6,120	3.64	22,277	248
Wheat	bu	38,000	40.0	1,520	3.36	5,107	134
Oats	bu	5,000	51.0	255	2.28	581	116
Barley	bu	17,000	53.0	901	2.15	1,937	114
Rye	bu	13,000	30.0	390	3.94	1,537	118
Soybeans for beans	bu	133,000	23.0	3,059	7.74	23,677	178
Alfalfa hay	ton	45,000	3.60	162	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	70,000	1.90	133	---	---	---
All hay	ton	115,000	2.57	295	99.00	29,205	254
Corn for silage	ton	32,000	11.0	352	25.00	8,800	275
Potatoes	cwt	8,500	190	1,615	8.35	13,485	1,586
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,400	90	216	15.40	3,326	1,386
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	453,900	---	1,084.0	---	109,932	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	100,000 1/	.105	10,450	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	100,000 1/	.254	25,411	---
Blueberries	lb	7,800	2,950	23,000 1/	.794	18,260	2,341
Cranberries	bbl	3,100	75.2	233 1/	52.40	12,209	3,938
Strawberries	cwt	1,000	50	50	51.10	2,555	2,555
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	11,900 2/	---	125.7	---	68,885	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/ ...	cwt	1,900	17	32	79.60	2,547	1,341
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,200	40	128	28.90	3,703	1,157
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,200	245	786	11.90	9,332	2,916
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,000	70	840	13.40	11,256	938
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	1,700	150	255	15.50	3,953	2,325
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	1,000	150	150	16.30	2,445	2,445
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	175	156	24.70	3,853	4,281
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,900	165	484	14.65	7,096	2,447
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	72	439	22.00	9,658	1,583
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,200	75	165	35.60	5,876	2,671
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	5,700	95	542	23.10	12,520	2,196
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	40,800	97	3,977	18.16	72,239	1,771
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,400	15.70	69.1	83.00	5,734	1,303
Snap beans	ton	6,200	1.82	11.3	200.00	2,256	364
Total - 2 processing crops .	ton	10,600	7.58	80.4	99.38	7,990	754
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES ..	ton	51,400	5.43	279.3	287.25	80,228	1,561
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	505,300	---	1,489.0	---	259,045	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1984

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	109,000	107.0	11,663	2.80	32,656	300
Wheat	bu	39,000	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
Oats	bu	6,000	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
Barley	bu	15,000	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
Rye	bu	9,000	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
Soybeans for beans	bu	133,000	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
Alfalfa hay	ton	45,000	3.70	167	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	75,000	2.00	150	---	---	---
All hay	ton	120,000	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
Corn for silage	ton	27,000	15.0	405	24.00	9,720	360
Potatoes	cwt	8,500	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,400	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	468,900	---	1,359.7	---	124,931	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	110,000 1/	.127	14,014	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	50,000 1/	.286	14,310	---
Blueberries	lb	7,900	3,800	29,000 1/	.620	17,980	2,276
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	85.6	274 1/	55.00	15,070	4,709
Strawberries	cwt	1,000	50	50	59.30	2,965	2,965
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100 2/	---	110.7	---	64,339	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,400	44	235	24.90	5,843	1,082
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,400	225	768	7.56	5,808	1,708
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	800	175	140	18.30	2,565	3,206
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,800	160	444	14.00	6,213	2,219
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,300	73	168	22.00	3,703	1,610
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	44,200	97	4,291	15.83	67,943	1,537
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,000	19.66	78.6	80.40	6,323	1,581
Snap beans	ton	8,000	2.81	22.5	202.00	4,541	568
Cucumbers	ton	1,100	9.45	10.4	206.00	2,142	1,947
Total - 3 processing crops	ton	13,100	8.51	111.5	116.60	13,006	993
Other vegetable crops 4/	ton	2,500	11.36	28.4	84.08	2,386	955
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	59,800	5.93	354.5	235.10	83,337	1,394
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	528,700	---	1,824.9	---	272,607	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1985

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	114,000	110.0	12,540	2.30	28,842	253
Wheat	bu	37,000	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
Oats	bu	5,000	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
Barley	bu	17,000	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
Rye	bu	10,000	32.0	320	2.80	896	90
Soybeans for beans	bu	129,000	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167
Alfalfa hay	ton	43,000	3.90	168	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	75,000	2.20	165	---	---	---
All hay	ton	118,000	2.82	333	90.50	30,137	255
Corn for silage	ton	24,000	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
Potatoes	cwt	8,800	280.0	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,700	125.0	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	465,500	---	1,449.2	---	102,675	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	103,000 1/	.118	12,128	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	90,000 1/	.283	25,454	---
Blueberries	lb	7,700	4,550	34,000 1/	.756	25,704	3,338
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	97.0	320 1/	55.30	17,696	5,362
Strawberries	cwt	1,100	55	61	50.20	3,062	2,784
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100 2/	---	132.6	---	84,044	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/ ...	cwt	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,500	46	255	24.50	6,195	1,126
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3 400	230	785	6.85	5,375	1,581
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	21.50	3,290	3,656
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,800	140	392	10.70	4,194	1,498
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,400	67	161	27.60	4,448	1,853
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,300	115	725	27.20	19,720	3,130
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	45,300	100	4,510	16.89	76,182	1,682
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,200	21.95	92.2	75.00	6,914	1,646
Snap beans	ton	8,300	3.13	26.0	206.00	5,352	645
Cucumbers	ton	660	11.01	7.3	204.00	1,483	2,247
Total - 3 processing crops .	ton	13,160	9.54	125.5	109.60	13,749	1,045
Other vegetable crops 4/....	ton	3,900	9.23	37.0	95.88	3,452	885
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES ..	ton	62,360	6.22	388.0	240.50	93,383	1,497
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	527,860	---	1,969.8	---	280,102	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.
5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1986

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value: Total ($1,000)	Value: per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	104,000	107.0	11,128	1.65	18,361	177
Wheat	bu	30,000	43.0	1,290	2.45	3,161	105
Oats	bu	4,000	54.0	216	1.50	324	81
Barley	bu	20,000	62.0	1,240	1.25	1,550	78
Rye	bu	10,000	31.0	310	2.80	868	87
Soybeans for beans	bu	117,000	29.0	3,393	4.75	16,117	138
Alfalfa hay	ton	43,000	3.40	146	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	72,000	2.10	151	---	---	---
All hay	ton	115,000	2.58	297	102.00	30,294	263
Corn for silage	ton	27,000	15.50	419	---	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	8,100	240	1,944	6.10	11,858	1,464
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,000	110	220	19.60	4,312	2,156
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	437,100	---	1,318.3	---	86,845	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	---	---	100,000 1/	.124	12,416	---
Peaches	lb	---	---	105,000 1/	.236	23,643	---
Blueberries	lb	7,900	3,800	30,000 1/	.774	23,216	2,939
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	98.5	324 1/	52.80	17,160	5,200
Strawberries	cwt	900	42	38	54.30	2,063	2,292
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100 2/	---	135.6	---	78,498	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,900	19	36	64.60	2,326	1,224
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,200	40	208	26.50	5,512	1,060
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,200	240	768	11.10	8,525	2,664
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,200	80	976	14.40	14,054	1,152
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	125	250	21.90	5,475	2,738
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	175	158	24.00	3,792	4,213
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	165	149	21.30	3,174	3,527
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	165	429	12.70	5,448	2,095
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,600	85	561	22.10	12,398	1,878
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,500	67	168	28.30	4,754	1,902
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,200	110	682	23.10	15,754	2,541
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	44,200	99	4,385	18.50	81,212	1,837
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	3,000	17.42	52.3	72.80	3,805	1,268
Cucumbers	ton	770	8.47	6.5	193.00	1,258	1,634
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	3,770	15.59	58.8	86.10	5,063	1,343
Other Vegetable Crops 4/	ton	7,780	4.56	35.5	129.00	4,580	589
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	55,750	5.63	313.6	289.70	90,855	1,630
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	504,950	---	1,767.5	---	256,198	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published seperately to avoid disclosing individual operations.

FIELD CROP SUMMARY

All land in farms continued to decline again in 1986. Harvested field crop acreage tallied 437,100 acres in 1986 compared with 465,500 acres in 1985. This represents a reduction of 6 percent between 1985 and 1986.

All hay production totaled 297,000 tons, 11 percent below the 1985 production of 333,000 tons. Acreage harvested decreased 3,000 acres to 115,000. Yields were also down. The 1986 average yield per acre was 2.58 tons compared with the record yield of 2.82 tons per acre in 1985. As a result of all these conditions, prices were the highest in recent years. Prices averaged $102.00 per ton. Total crop value totaled $30.3 million compared with $30.1 million in 1985.

Corn for grain production totaled 11,128,000 bushels in 1986 compard with 12,540,000 bushels in 1985. This represents an 11 percent decline in production. Yield, price per bushel, and total value also declined when compared with 1985. Yield decreased to 107 bushels per acre versus the record yield of 110 bushels in 1985. Prices averaged only $1.65 per bushel compared with $2.30 in 1985. As a result, the total value of the crop declined to $18.4 million versus an estimated value of $28.8 million in 1985.

Soybean production in New Jersey during 1986 was 3,393,000 bushels, down 23 percent from the 1985 production of 4,386,000 bushels. Acreage harvested continued to decline to 117,000 acres. This was 30 percent below the acreage harvested just 5 years ago. Prices remained depressed and averaged only $4.75 per bushel in 1986. The estimated total value of the soybean crop for 1986 was $16.1 million compared with $21.5 million in 1985.

New Jersey wheat production also declined in 1986. Total production was 1,290,000 bushels compared with 1,924,000 bushels in 1985. Prices, yield, acreage and total value also declined. Average price per bushel averaged just $2.45 versus $3.20 in 1985. Harvested acreage declined to 30,000 acres. This represents a 46 percent decrease in harvested acreage from the 1981 level. Yield averaged 43 bushels per acre, down from the record yield of 52 bushels per acre in 1985. The resulting total crop value of $3.2 million for 1986 was off substantially from the 1985 value of $6.2 million.

White potatoes were one of only a few crops to show an increase in the total value of the crop. In 1986 the crop was valued at $11.9 million compared with $9.4 million in 1985. This increase was due exclusively to an increase in price to $6.10 per hundredweight from only $3.80 per hundredweight in 1985. Acreage harvested decreased 8 percent from 1985 to 8,100 acres. Yield also declined to 240 hundredweight per acre from the record 1985 yield of 280 hundredweight per acre. The resulting total production was 1,944,000 hundredweight versus 2,464,000 hundredweight in 1985.

Sweetpotato production in 1986 also declined while total value of the crop increased. Acreage declined to 2,000 acres in 1986 compared with 2,700 acres in 1985. Yields also declined to an average of 110 hundredweight per acre versus 125 hundredweight per acre in 1985. Prices, however, climbed to an average of $19.60 per hundredweight compared with only $11.20 in 1985. Therefore, the total crop was valued at $4.3 million while the 1985 crop was estimated to have a value of $3.8 million.

Rye acreage harvested for grain in the Garden State remained steady at 10,000 acres again in 1986. An estimated 58,000 acres were planted to rye but the majority of the acreage was utilized as cover crop during winter months. Rye yield and prices were about equal to those in 1985. Statewide, average yield for rye was 31.0 bushels per acre with an average price of $2.80 per bushel. The total value of the 1986 rye crop was $868,000 as compared with $896,000 in 1985.

New Jersey oats production dropped dramatically in 1986. Total production tallied only 216,000 bushels in 1986 compared with 315,000 bushels in 1985. The reason for the 31 percent decline in production was that both acreage harvested and yield were lower. Harvested acreage dropped to 4,000 acres from 5,000 in 1985 and average yield was 54.0 bushels per acre in 1986, down from the 1985 record yield of 63.0 bushels per acre. Since prices remained fairly stable, the overall value of the crop in 1986 dropped to $324,000 from the 1985 value of $504,000.

Barley production in New Jersey in 1986 increased from the 1985 level. New Jersey farmers harvested 1,240,000 bushels of barley compared with 1,071,000 bushels harvested in 1985. Harvested acreage increased to 20,000 acres in 1986 compared with 17,000 in 1985. Barley prices, like most other field crop prices, declined in 1986. Price per bushel averaged only $1.25 while in 1985 the statewide average price was $1.40 per bushel. Overall, the total value of the crop increased slightly to $1.55 million.

Although rainfall in New Jersey during the 1986 growing season was not plentiful, the timeliness of the rains was critical and good yields throughout most of the state resulted. A wet April delayed initial planting of many field crops. During May, rainfall was near zero until the end of the month. This dry period allowed both field work and crop progress to get back near normal. June rainfall occurred only during the third week of the month but again the timing was such that yields were not adversely affected. July and August rainfall was moderate in the north and central areas but dry conditions persisted in the southern part of the state. Overall, yields were reduced in the southern part of the state for most field crops while yields in the rest of the state were near normal.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1981-1986

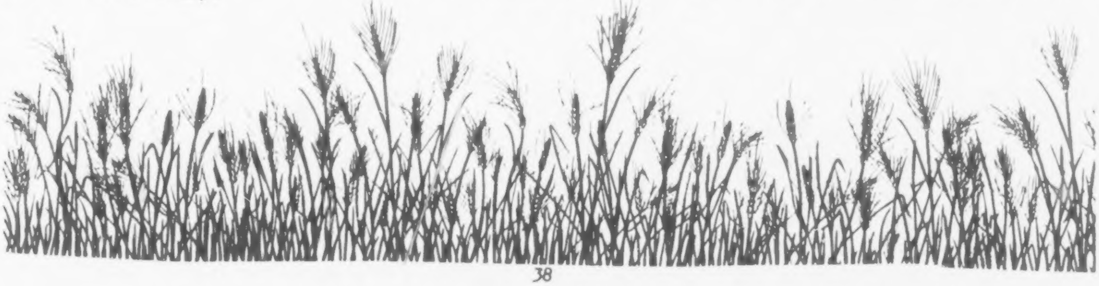
Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
CORN FOR GRAIN 2/							
1981	170	130	99.0	12,870	2.61	33,591	258
1982	152	114	100.0	11,400	2.69	30,666	269
1983	125	90	68.0	6,120	3.64	22,277	248
1984	140	109	107.0	11,663	2.80	32,656	300
1985	140	114	110.0	12,540	2.30	28,842	253
1986 4/	135	104	107.0	11,128	1.65	18,361	177
CORN FOR SILAGE							
1981	---	37	15.0	555	20.76	11,522	311
1982	---	35	15.0	525	20.50	10,763	308
1983	---	32	11.0	352	25.00	8,800	275
1984	---	27	15.0	405	24.00	9,720	360
1985	---	24	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
1986 4/	---	27	15.5	419	5/	5/	5/
WHEAT							
1981	64	56	42.0	2,352	3.27	7,691	137
1982	60	45	40.0	1,800	3.11	5,598	124
1983	55	38	40.0	1,520	3.36	5,107	134
1984	48	39	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
1985	45	37	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
1986 4/	40	30	43.0	1,290	2.45	3,161	105
OATS							
1981	8	7	55.0	385	2.20	847	121
1982	8	7	54.0	378	2.04	771	110
1983	6	5	51.0	255	2.28	581	116
1984	7	6	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
1985	6	5	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
1986 4/	6	4	54.0	216	1.50	324	81
BARLEY							
1981	24	16	61.0	976	2.02	1,972	123
1982	28	17	63.0	1,071	1.88	2,013	118
1983	25	17	53.0	901	2.15	1,937	114
1984	21	15	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
1985	21	17	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
1986	29	20	62.0	1,240	1.25	1,550	78
RYE							
1981	76	9	29.0	261	3.89	1,015	113
1982	80	11	29.0	319	3.74	1,193	108
1983	76	13	30.0	390	3.94	1,537	118
1984	60	9	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
1985	58	10	32.0	320	2.80	896	90
1986 4/	58	10	31.0	310	2.80	868	87
SOYBEANS 3/							
1981	170	168	29.0	4,872	5.96	29,037	173
1982	172	170	25.0	4,250	5.47	23,248	137
1983	135	133	23.0	3,059	7.74	23,677	178
1984	135	133	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
1985	130	129	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167
1986 4/	120	117	29.0	3,393	4.75	16,117	138

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage in tons. 2/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn harvested for grain. 3/ Soybean acres planted (first column) is for all purposes; remaining columns relate only to soybeans harvested for beans. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1981-1986

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				POTATOES			
1981	8.3	8.1	255	2,066	7.00	14,462	1,785
1982	8.6	8.5	260	2,210	5.10	11,271	1,326
1983	8.8	8.5	190	1,615	8.35	13,485	1,586
1984	8.6	8.5	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
1985	9.0	8.8	280	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
1986 2/	8.2	8.1	240	1,944	6.10	11,858	1,464
				SWEET POTATOES			
1981	2.5	2.5	110	275	16.10	4,428	1,771
1982	2.9	2.9	110	319	9.80	3,126	1,078
1983	2.5	2.4	90	216	15.40	3,326	1,386
1984	2.4	2.4	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
1985	2.7	2.7	125	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
1986 2/	2.0	2.0	110	220	19.60	4,312	2,156
				ALFALFA HAY			
1981	---	45	3.40	153	---	---	---
1982	---	50	3.50	175	---	---	---
1983	---	45	3.60	162	---	---	---
1984	---	45	3.70	167	---	---	---
1985	---	43	3.90	168	---	---	---
1986 2/	---	43	3.40	146	---	---	---
				OTHER HAY			
1981	---	65	2.00	130	---	---	---
1982	---	62	2.00	124	---	---	---
1983	---	70	1.90	133	---	---	---
1984	---	75	2.00	150	---	---	---
1985	---	75	2.20	165	---	---	---
1986 2/	---	72	2.10	151	---	---	---
				ALL HAY			
1981	---	110	2.57	283	94.00	26,602	242
1982	---	112	2.67	299	97.50	29,153	260
1983	---	115	2.57	295	99.00	29,205	254
1984	---	120	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
1985	---	118	2.82	333	90.50	30,137	255
1986 2/	---	115	2.58	297	102.00	30,294	263

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of potatoes and sweet potatoes in hundredweight; hay in tons. 2/ Preliminary.



NEW JERSEY: CORN ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1981-86

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres planted for all purposes --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	32,000	28,200	21,100	25,000	24,000	23,200
Morris	5,700	5,300	4,500	5,000	5,900	5,700
Somerset	9,900	9,200	6,100	6,700	6,700	6,700
Sussex	12,500	10,500	8,700	9,000	10,000	9,600
Warren	33,000	29,000	25,100	26,100	25,500	25,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	18,000	17,000	16,100	18,800	17,900	17,000
Mercer	5,100	5,000	4,200	5,400	6,000	5,800
Middlesex	5,200	6,000	4,600	7,500	7,500	7,100
Monmouth	11,800	10,000	7,800	8,100	7,600	7,000
Ocean	3,300	1,600	1,400	1,100	1,500	1,400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	300	300	300	300	400
Camden	500	500	400	300	300	200
Cape May	700	700	600	600	600	700
Cumberland	5,400	4,000	3,700	4,100	4,100	3,900
Gloucester	4,400	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,100	3,800
Salem	21,800	19,400	15,800	17,000	17,500	17,000
Other counties	300	300	600	700	500	500
STATE	170,000	152,000	125,000	140,000	140,000	135,000
			-- Acres harvested for grain --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	26,500	22,400	16,000	21,000	21,500	19,000
Morris	4,800	4,900	3,900	4,500	5,300	5,200
Somerset	7,500	6,800	4,000	5,600	5,500	4,700
Sussex	5,000	3,600	2,800	3,000	4,000	5,500
Warren	24,900	22,500	19,200	20,000	20,000	18,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	14,000	13,000	12,800	15,000	15,100	14,100
Mercer	4,700	4,800	3,600	5,100	5,600	5,600
Middlesex	4,400	5,000	3,900	6,700	7,000	6,800
Monmouth	10,600	8,800	6,900	7,400	7,400	6,400
Ocean	2,800	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	200	200	200	100	200	200
Camden	300	500	300	300	200	200
Cape May	600	700	500	500	500	600
Cumberland	4,400	2,900	2,700	3,300	3,400	2,500
Gloucester	2,700	3,600	2,500	2,700	3,000	2,300
Salem	16,400	12,600	9,300	12,300	13,500	10,800
Other counties	200	200	400	500	400	500
STATE	130,000	114,000	90,000	109,000	114,000	104,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: CORN PRODUCTION AND YIELD, BY COUNTIES, 1981-86

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,729,500	2,038,400	944,000	2,142,000	2,300,500	2,166,000
Morris	566,400	436,100	319,800	513,000	593,600	572,000
Somerset	675,000	564,400	184,000	588,000	583,000	488,800
Sussex	545,000	367,200	224,000	300,000	392,000	506,000
Warren	2,763,900	2,362,500	1,670,400	1,900,000	2,160,000	2,038,400
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	1,260,000	1,352,000	819,200	1,635,000	1,645,900	1,480,500
Mercer	432,400	604,800	244,800	581,400	632,800	627,200
Middlesex	484,000	615,000	312,000	737,000	763,000	693,600
Monmouth	954,000	880,000	420,900	777,000	769,600	665,600
Ocean	173,600	144,000	70,000	100,000	138,600	133,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	14,200	16,600	10,400	10,500	20,800	18,000
Camden	24,000	41,000	19,200	30,000	19,800	15,200
Cape May	46,200	63,000	24,500	50,500	50,000	44,400
Cumberland	374,000	284,200	135,000	402,600	414,800	280,000
Gloucester	232,200	313,200	162,500	310,500	342,000	220,800
Salem	1,574,400	1,297,800	530,100	1,537,500	1,674,000	1,134,000
Other counties	21,200	19,800	29,200	48,000	39,600	44,500
STATE	12,870,000	11,400,000	6,120,000	11,663,000	12,540,000	11,128,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	103	91	59	102	107	114
Morris	118	89	82	114	112	110
Somerset	90	83	46	105	106	104
Sussex	109	102	80	100	98	92
Warren	111	105	87	95	108	112
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	90	104	64	109	109	105
Mercer	92	126	68	114	113	112
Middlesex	110	123	80	110	109	102
Monmouth	90	100	61	105	104	104
Ocean	62	96	70	100	99	95
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	71	83	52	105	104	90
Camden	80	82	64	100	99	76
Cape May	77	90	49	101	100	74
Cumberland	85	98	50	122	122	112
Gloucester	86	87	65	115	114	96
Salem	96	103	57	125	124	105
Other counties	106	99	73	96	99	89
STATE	99	100	68	107	110	107

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	12,000	12,000	8,500	9,100	8,800	7,900
Somerset	8,300	8,400	6,200	6,500	6,700	6,700
Warren	2,200	3,400	3,200	3,400	3,000	2,600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	25,000	26,000	20,000	20,800	19,700	20,000
Mercer	14,300	15,300	10,500	11,000	11,400	11,400
Middlesex	9,100	9,800	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Monmouth	20,000	19,000	18,500	18,600	17,900	14,800
Ocean	2,300	2,000	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,100	1,200	900	900	600	400
Camden	1,400	2,100	800	1,300	900	800
Cape May	1,400	1,500	900	900	900	600
Cumberland	21,500	20,000	16,000	14,000	12,900	12,000
Gloucester	19,500	19,500	14,500	13,500	12,700	9,500
Salem	29,100	29,000	23,500	24,000	24,500	21,500
Other counties	800	800	500	500	500	500
STATE	168,000	170,000	133,000	133,000	129,000	117,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	34	25	22	32	36	38
Somerset	26	19	17	29	33	29
Warren	37	34	32	34	34	35
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	29	27	26	33	33	29
Mercer	28	28	26	31	34	29
Middlesex	28	31	19	32	34	28
Monmouth	27	26	24	30	33	26
Ocean	29	18	28	30	31	23
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	22	20	13	26	31	25
Camden	35	21	12	25	31	23
Cape May	31	25	24	32	32	23
Cumberland	29	24	29	33	36	32
Gloucester	29	18	14	29	33	23
Salem	29	26	22	30	35	29
Other counties	38	25	28	29	32	33
STATE	29	25	23	31	34	29
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	408,000	300,000	187,000	291,200	316,800	300,200
Somerset	215,800	159,600	105,400	188,500	221,100	194,300
Warren	81,400	115,600	102,400	115,600	102,000	91,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	725,000	702,000	520,000	686,400	650,100	580,000
Mercer	400,400	428,400	273,000	341,000	387,600	330,600
Middlesex	254,800	303,800	138,700	233,600	248,200	204,400
Monmouth	540,000	494,000	444,000	558,000	590,700	384,800
Ocean	66,700	36,000	47,600	36,000	37,200	23,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	24,200	24,000	11,700	23,400	18,600	10,000
Camden	49,000	44,100	9,600	32,500	27,900	18,400
Cape May	43,400	37,500	21,600	28,800	28,800	13,800
Cumberland	623,500	480,000	464,000	462,000	464,400	384,000
Gloucester	565,500	351,000	203,000	391,500	419,100	218,500
Salem	843,900	754,000	517,000	720,000	857,500	623,500
Other counties	30,400	20,000	14,000	14,500	16,000	16,500
STATE	4,872,000	4,250,000	3,059,000	4,123,000	4,386,000	3,393,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1981-856

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	4,500	4,800	4,100	4,100	3,800	2,900
Somerset	2,300	2,300	1,900	2,100	2,000	1,800
Warren	2,400	2,500	2,100	2,400	2,200	2,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,400	5,200	4,300	3,700	3,300	2,500
Mercer	6,500	5,300	3,900	4,000	3,600	2,800
Middlesex	3,700	2,800	2,200	2,200	2,100	1,700
Monmouth	8,600	6,000	5,600	5,000	4,400	3,800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	700	600	400	400	300	300
Cumberland	8,100	4,800	4,100	4,900	5,600	3,500
Gloucester	4,400	3,600	3,000	3,600	3,300	2,600
Salem	9,800	6,600	5,800	6,300	6,100	5,800
Other counties	600	500	600	300	300	300
STATE	56,000	45,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	30,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	39	35	40	38	57	38
Somerset	46	38	35	41	50	34
Warren	50	42	45	47	60	54
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	45	41	40	45	51	44
Mercer	46	41	40	43	50	37
Middlesex	41	43	41	40	50	41
Monmouth	41	42	40	43	49	50
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	34	32	31	41	47	43
Cumberland	42	38	40	47	54	45
Gloucester	36	40	38	42	48	36
Salem	41	41	41	43	52	45
Other counties	42	41	41	40	48	41
STATE	42	40	40	43	52	43
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	175,500	168,000	164,000	155,800	216,600	110,200
Somerset	105,800	87,400	66,500	86,100	100,000	61,200
Warren	120,000	105,000	94,500	112,800	132,000	108,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	198,000	213,200	172,000	166,500	168,300	110,000
Mercer	299,000	217,300	156,000	172,000	180,000	103,600
Middlesex	151,700	120,400	90,200	88,000	105,000	69,700
Monmouth	352,600	252,000	224,000	215,000	215,600	190,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	23,800	19,200	12,400	16,400	14,100	12,900
Cumberland	340,200	182,400	164,000	230,300	302,400	157,500
Gloucester	158,400	144,000	114,000	151,200	158,400	93,600
Salem	401,800	270,600	237,800	270,900	317,200	261,000
Other counties	25,200	20,500	24,600	12,000	14,400	12,300
STATE	2,352,000	1,800,000	1,520,000	1,677,000	1,924,000	1,290,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	500	400	500	300	400	500
Somerset	300	400	500	300	400	500
Warren	300	200	300	200	200	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,700	3,900	3,800	3,200	3,500	4,000
Mercer	1,500	1,900	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,700
Middlesex	600	700	900	800	800	1,000
Monmouth	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,500	2,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,600	2,900
Gloucester	900	1,100	1,000	500	900	1,200
Salem	3,900	4,000	3,900	3,900	4,700	5,500
Other counties	400	500	600	400	300	500
STATE	16,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	17,000	20,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	48	55	50	61	69	59
Somerset	49	59	58	65	66	65
Warren	45	50	48	65	65	56
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	65	65	57	50	60	65
Mercer	72	71	56	61	66	65
Middlesex	70	63	56	56	64	53
Monmouth	68	69	54	54	63	65
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	55	59	53	62	69	71
Gloucester	53	58	50	54	62	57
Salem	57	60	48	52	60	56
Other counties	57	60	50	50	63	62
STATE	61	63	53	55	63	62
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	24,000	22,000	25,000	18,300	27,600	29,500
Somerset	14,700	23,600	29,000	19,500	26,400	32,500
Warren	13,500	10,000	14,400	13,000	13,000	11,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	240,500	253,500	216,600	160,000	210,000	260,000
Mercer	108,000	134,900	95,200	97,600	112,200	110,500
Middlesex	42,000	44,100	50,400	44,800	51,200	53,000
Monmouth	136,000	131,100	97,200	91,800	94,500	130,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	104,500	118,000	106,000	130,200	179,400	205,900
Gloucester	47,700	63,800	50,000	27,000	55,800	68,400
Salem	222,300	240,000	187,200	202,800	282,000	308,000
Other counties	22,800	30,000	30,000	20,000	18,900	31,000
STATE	976,000	1,071,000	901,000	825,000	1,071,000	1,240,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HAY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Alfalfa Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	6,400	8,300	7,400	7,100	6,400	6,900
Morris	1,800	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100
Somerset	2,000	4,200	3,500	3,700	3,400	3,500
Sussex	9,000	8,200	7,700	7,100	6,900	6,400
Warren	8,400	9,600	9,200	9,400	8,900	8,100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,000	4,200	4,000	4,100	3,900	4,200
Mercer	900	2,000	1,700	1,800	1,900	1,900
Middlesex	300	400	400	500	500	500
Monmouth	2,000	2,800	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,500
Ocean	400	400	400	300	300	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	600	500	400	500	500	500
Cumberland	3,700	1,700	1,400	1,200	1,200	1,600
Gloucester	1,200	1,400	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,300
Salem	3,800	4,200	3,600	3,700	3,700	3,800
Other counties	500	700	600	500	500	500
STATE	45,000	50,000	45,000	45,000	43,000	43,000
			-- Other Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	15,600	14,200	15,000	17,000	17,000	15,500
Morris	4,200	3,900	4,500	4,300	4,300	4,200
Somerset	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,500	8,400
Sussex	10,000	11,000	12,000	14,000	13,500	13,500
Warren	7,600	7,000	7,900	8,000	8,000	7,600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,800	5,100	5,600	5,500	6,000	5,700
Mercer	1,500	1,800	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,500
Middlesex	600	700	1,000	900	900	700
Monmouth	2,400	1,800	2,200	2,600	2,600	3,000
Ocean	1,400	1,300	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	1,000	500	600	800	1,300	1,100
Cumberland	4,500	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,000
Gloucester	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
Salem	3,700	3,500	3,900	3,800	3,500	3,300
Other counties	700	700	800	1,000	1,200	1,000
STATE	65,000	62,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	72,000
			-- All Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	22,000	22,500	22,400	24,100	23,400	22,400
Morris	6,000	5,300	5,700	5,400	5,400	5,300
Somerset	9,000	11,200	11,500	11,700	11,900	11,900
Sussex	19,000	19,200	19,700	21,100	20,400	19,900
Warren	16,000	16,600	17,100	17,400	16,900	15,700
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	7,800	9,300	9,600	9,600	9,900	9,900
Mercer	2,400	3,800	4,200	4,600	4,400	4,400
Middlesex	900	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,200
Monmouth	4,400	4,600	4,700	5,400	5,100	5,500
Ocean	1,800	1,700	2,100	1,800	1,600	1,300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,800	1,600
Cumberland	8,200	4,200	4,400	4,700	4,200	4,600
Gloucester	2,200	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,700
Salem	7,500	7,700	7,500	7,500	7,200	7,100
Other counties	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,500
STATE	110,000	112,000	115,000	120,000	118,000	115,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Yield (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Morris	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0
Somerset	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2
Sussex	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5
Warren	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6
Mercer	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
Middlesex	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5
Monmouth	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Ocean	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4
Cumberland	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Gloucester	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1
Salem	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Other counties	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
STATE	2.57	2.67	2.57	2.64	2.82	2.60
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	48,400	54,000	56,000	61,600	62,000	55,300
Morris	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,800	13,300	10,800
Somerset	22,000	28,000	27,000	29,600	31,000	26,100
Sussex	47,500	50,000	51,000	57,100	61,000	50,300
Warren	51,200	53,000	49,000	46,900	53,500	48,100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	19,500	24,000	26,000	28,000	28,900	25,700
Mercer	4,800	8,000	10,400	12,000	12,100	11,100
Middlesex	1,620	2,000	2,800	3,400	3,700	3,000
Monmouth	13,200	14,000	12,500	15,300	14,800	15,000
Ocean	4,800	5,000	4,100	3,600	3,700	2,800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	3,200	2,300	2,200	3,200	4,300	3,900
Cumberland	21,280	11,000	10,000	10,800	10,300	11,900
Gloucester	6,160	7,000	6,100	6,800	7,700	8,300
Salem	24,750	25,000	22,500	22,400	22,500	21,100
Other counties	2,590	3,700	3,400	3,500	4,200	3,600
STATE	283,000	299,000	295,000	317,000	333,000	297,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	400	600	600	600	600
Mercer	600	400	500	500	500	400
Middlesex	1,300	2,200	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,500
Monmouth	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,600	1,700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	700	400	400	400	400	300
Cumberland	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,700	2,000	1,700
Salem	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,700
Other counties	200	200	200	200	300	200
STATE	8,100	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,800	8,100
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	235	255	140	235	265	225
Mercer	280	250	240	200	280	260
Middlesex	285	280	220	180	290	240
Monmouth	280	280	180	215	280	240
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	235	270	150	210	270	255
Cumberland	240	225	180	240	275	250
Salem	230	260	190	230	295	235
Other counties	230	250	200	170	215	180
STATE	255	260	190	215	280	240
			-- Production (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	141,000	102,000	84,000	141,000	159,000	135,000
Mercer	168,000	100,000	120,000	100,000	140,000	104,000
Middlesex	370,500	616,000	396,000	306,000	493,000	360,000
Monmouth	420,000	420,000	306,000	387,000	448,000	408,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	164,500	108,000	60,000	84,000	108,000	76,500
Cumberland	480,000	450,000	324,000	408,000	550,000	425,000
Salem	276,000	364,000	285,000	368,000	501,500	399,500
Other counties	46,000	50,000	40,000	34,000	64,500	36,000
STATE	2,066,000	2,210,000	1,615,000	1,828,000	2,464,000	1,944,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SWEETPOTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	900	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Camden	200	250	200	200	300	
Cumberland	200	300	300	300	300	
Gloucester	800	750	600	600	700	
Salem	250	350	200	200	200	
Other counties	150	100	100	100	200	
STATE	2,500	2,900	2,400	2,400	2,700	
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	110	120	100	115	130	
Camden	110	130	90	130	120	
Cumberland	120	100	75	120	125	
Gloucester	110	100	85	100	125	
Salem	110	100	85	90	120	
Other counties	95	85	75	90	115	
STATE	110	110	90	110	125	
			-- Production (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	99,000	138,000	100,000	115,000	130,000	
Camden	22,000	32,500	18,000	26,000	36,000	
Cumberland	24,000	30,000	22,500	36,000	37,500	
Gloucester	88,000	75,000	51,000	60,000	87,500	
Salem	28,000	35,000	17,000	18,000	24,000	
Other counties	14,000	8,500	7,500	9,000	23,000	
STATE	275,000	319,000	216,000	264,000	338,000	

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE OF POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES, 1980-1985 1/

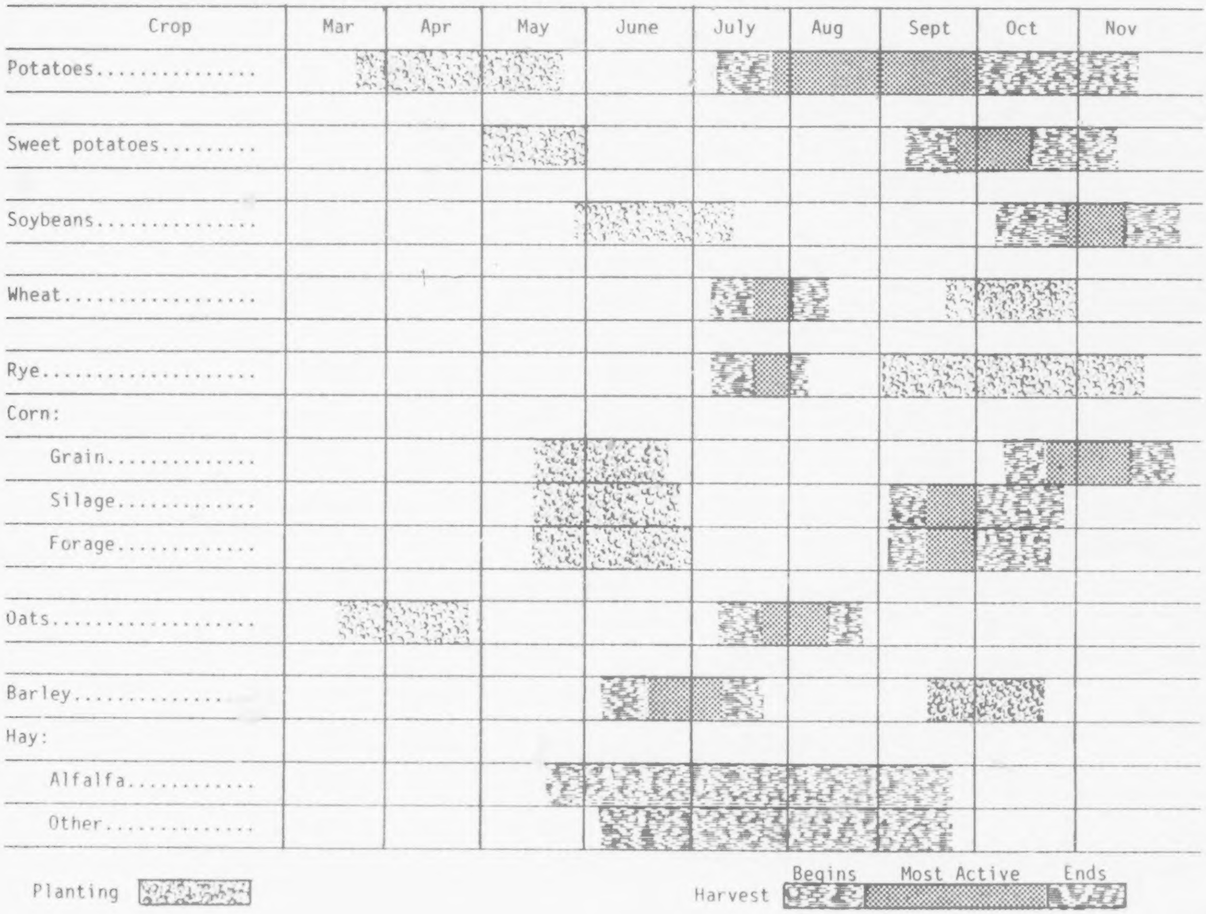
Year	Production (1,000 cwt)	Total used for seed (1,000 cwt)	Used on farms where grown: For seed, feed and household use (1,000 cwt)	Used on farms where grown: Shrinkage and loss (1,000 cwt)	Sold (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value of: Production ($1,000)	Value of: Sales ($1,000)
				POTATOES				
1980 ...	1,968	149	8	59	1,901	8.30	16,334	15,778
1981 ...	2,066	155	8	62	1,996	7.00	14,462	13,972
1982 ...	2,210	158	8	66	2,136	5.10	11,271	10,894
1983 ...	1,615	155	8	48	1,559	8.35	13,485	13,018
1984 ...	1,828	162	8	54	1,766	7.25	13,253	12,804
				SWEETPOTATOES				
1980 ...	276	11	10	26	240	16.40	4,526	3,936
1981 ...	275	19	17	21	237	16.10	4,428	3,816
1982 ...	319	17	16	30	273	9.80	3,126	2,675
1983 ...	216	16	11	23	182	15.40	3,326	2,803
1984 ...	264	19	14	11	239	16.10	4,250	3,848

1/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate net weight	
		United States	Metric
		-- pounds --	-- kilograms --
Barley	Bushel	48	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 - 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Bag	50	22.7
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweetpotatoes	Crate	50	22.7
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



WEATHER SUMMARY

January	Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees above normal, with extremes being 70°F at Belleplain State Forest and minus 6°F at High Point. Precipitation was generally 1 to 2 inches above normal. The most snow was recorded at High Point where 9.8 inches fell.
February	Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees below normal with extremes of 62°F and minus 10°F. Precipitation was near normal in the south and above normal in the north. Snowfall generally ranged between 10 and 20 inches across the state.
March	March was a warm and dry month. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal with extremes of 89°F at Essex Fells and 1°F at Cranford. Precipitation totals were generally between 1 and 3 inches which was 2 to 3 inches below normal. Very little snowfall was recorded across the state with greatest totals less than an inch.
April	Temperatures were near normal and precipitation was above normal. Rainfall totals were generally between 4 and 6 inches. The greatest 24 hour total was 4.10 inches at Indian Mills. Temperatures ranged between 82°F and 21°F.
May	May was a warm and dry month. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees above normal with extremes of 95°F and 24°F. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.28 inches at Atlantic City up to 2.79 inches at Belvidere. Monthly totals were 2 to 3 inches below normal across the state.
June	Temperatures averaged slightly below normal in the north to slightly above normal in the south. The temperature reached or exceeded 90°F at Moorestown on 14 days. Precipitation totals were 1 to 2 inches below normal.
July	July temperatures averaged slightly below normal in the north to slighly above normal in the south. The extreme temperatures were 100°F at several stations and 39°F at Morris Plains. Precipitation totals ranged from 2.19 inches at Cape May up to 9.21 inches at Long Valley, with most locations receiving above normal precipitation.
August	August featured temperatures that averaged 2 to 3 degrees below normal. Extremes were 94°F at Tuckerton and 35°F at Long Valley and Newton. Precipitation totals ranged from 2.39 inches at Indian Mills to 7.40 inches at Wanaque Raymond Dam. The greatest 24 hour rainfall was 2.71 inches at Wanaque Raymond Dam.
September	September was a cool and dry month. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees below normal and precipitation averaged 1 to 2 inches below normal. The greatest 24 hour rainfall was 2.18 inches at Long Valley.
October	October temperatures averaged near normal in the north and above normal in the south. The highest temperature was 90°F at Toms River and the lowest was 22°F at Newton. Precipitation totals ranged from 1.42 inches at Somerville to 5.24 inches at Tuckerton, with most stations 1 to 2 inches below normal.
November	November was cool and wet. Precipitation totals averaged 2 to 4 inches above normal with extremes of 4.19 inches at Atlantic City and 8.80 inches at Long Valley. Temperatures were 2 to 3 degrees below normal in the north to .5 to 2 degrees below normal in the south.
December	December was a warm and wet month. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees above normal with extremes of 62°F and 0°F. Precipitation averaged 2 to 3 inches above normal with extremes of 2.91 inches at Sussex and 7.88 inches at Essex Fells. The greatest monthly total snowfall was 5.4 inches at High Point.

Keith Arnesen
Agricultural Meteorologist

SOURCE: Department of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Cook College, Rutgers University.

MARCH – OCTOBER PRECIPITATION

Precipitation during the 1986 growing season (Figure 1) was near normal over the northern third of the state, below normal over the central part and much below normal over the southern third. Rainfall during the crucial period May to September (Figure 3) was near normal over most of the state, with the exception of the extreme south and extreme central sections. The detrimental effect of numerous 90°F days during July was somewhat lessened by above normal precipitation during the month.

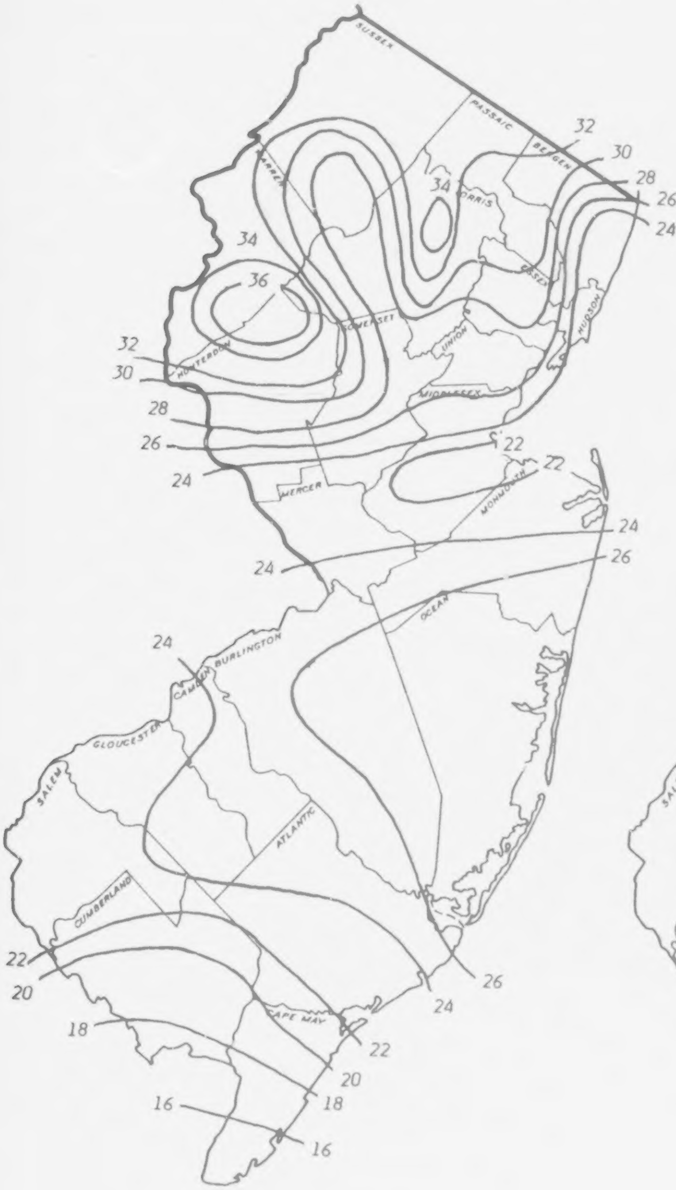

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FIGURE 1 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MARCH - OCTOBER)
1986)

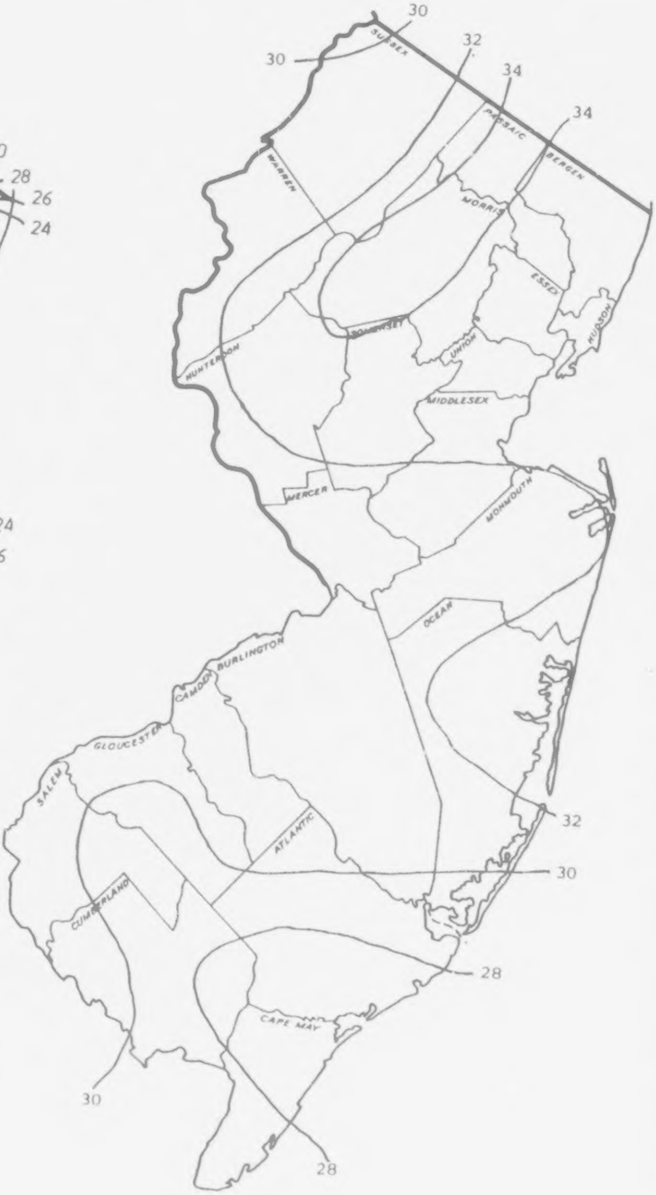
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FIGURE 2 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MARCH - OCTOBER)
LONG TERM AVERAGE (1951-80)

MAY - SEPTEMBER PRECIPITATION

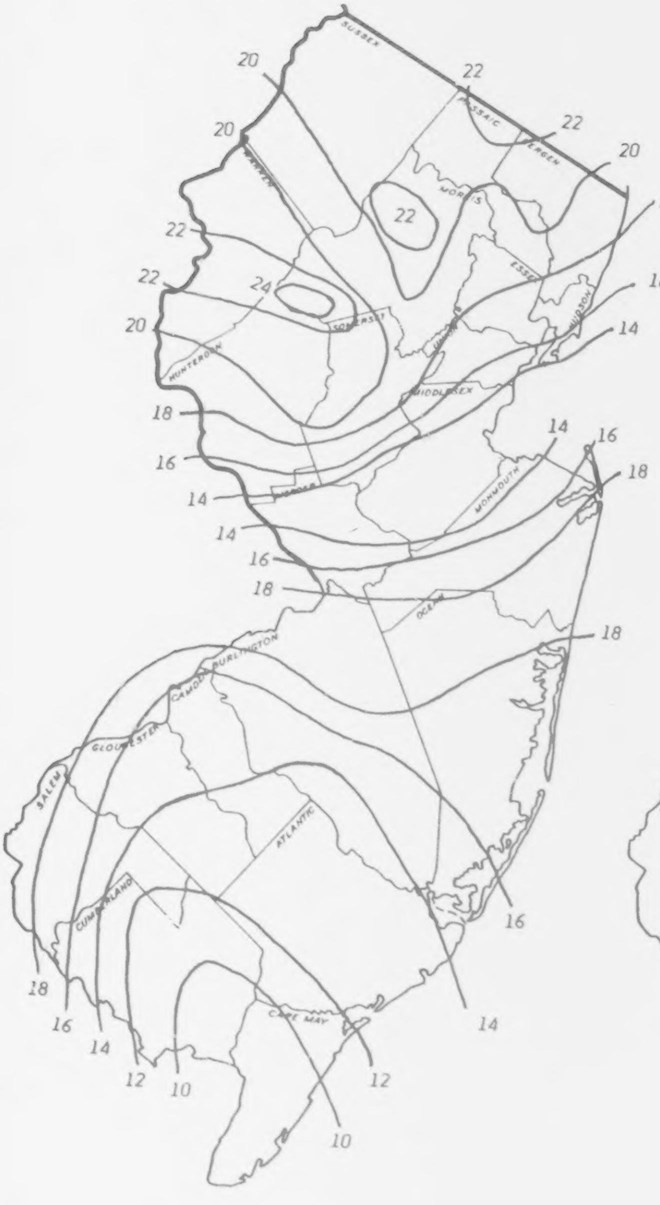
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FIGURE 3 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MAY - SEPTEMBER)
1986)

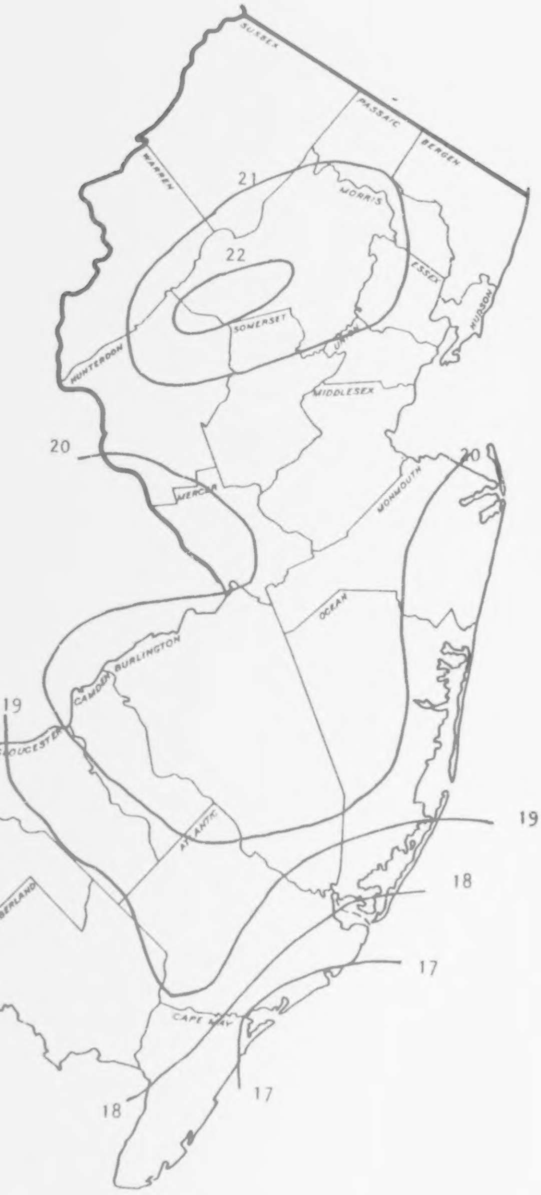
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FIGURE 4 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MAY - SEPTEMBER)
LONG TERM AVERAGE (1951-80)

NEW JERSEY: TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1985

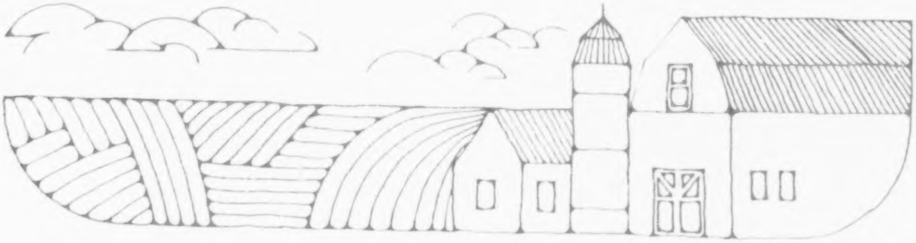
Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Normal
							-- inches --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	4.44	3.88	1.95	5.88	1.41	1.71	6.62	4.16	1.96	1.93	6.78	5.23	45.95	42.26
Canoe Brook	4.33	3.91	1.66	6.02	1.60	2.99	4.10	5.56	2.63	2.32	8.31	5.49	48.92	48.62
Hunterdon, Lambertville.	M4.65	3.16	1.85	5.38	1.55	0.69	4.44	5.08	1.55	2.14	7.98	6.77	M45.24	---
Flemington...	M	M	M	M	1.20	3.71	7.21	5.61	2.76	2.04	7.83	6.03	M	---
Morris, Boonton	4.32	3.70	1.95	6.30	1.25	3.17	6.40	6.01	2.57	2.39	7.57	4.84	50.47	47.85
Morris Plains ..	5.16	3.83	2.20	6.96	2.20	3.33	8.04	3.40	3.55	2.18	8.01	6.44	55.30	49.92
Passaic, Little Falls ..	5.04	3.69	2.25	6.18	1.69	3.34	6.14	4.86	3.32	2.10	7.60	5.43	51.64	49.40
Somerset, Somerville ...	3.92	3.26	2.09	6.84	1.11	2.95	6.60	5.75	3.28	1.42	7.51	5.68	50.44	45.36
Sussex Newton	4.73	3.91	2.93	4.68	2.34	5.67	5.09	3.50	2.14	2.45	5.76	3.19	46.39	44.03
Sussex	4.04	4.68	2.46	5.29	2.16	5.58	8.65	M	1.97	2.34	4.58	2.91	M	---
Union, Plainfield	3.82	3.56	1.97	6.52	1.35	2.49	4.41	3.60	2.74	1.88	7.67	4.97	44.98	48.76
Warren, Belvidere	4.47	4.38	2.85	5.87	2.79	5.45	5.70	6.17	3.26	1.91	6.40	4.25	53.50	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	4.83	3.85	1.97	6.74	1.05	3.51	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	---
Atlantic City, Airport .	3.73	3.42	1.88	4.57	0.54	2.41	4.50	3.35	2.39	3.90	5.04	4.85	40.58	41.93
Burlington, Indian Mills	4.48	3.57	2.14	6.58	0.56	2.68	5.71	2.39	2.45	2.30	5.49	6.41	44.76	45.01
Pemberton ..	4.45	3.83	2.39	4.76	0.70	2.64	6.94	3.75	3.98	1.97	5.59	5.78	46.78	45.79
Camden, Audubon	3.98	2.91	1.44	3.95	0.99	1.81	3.79	5.21	2.71	2.57	6.27	5.67	41.30	45.35
Cape May, Belleplain ...	4.02	3.12	1.33	4.05	1.22	0.93	4.19	3.99	M	3.85	4.36	6.88	M	---
Cumberland, Millville .	4.56	2.98	2.12	3.95	0.86	1.97	2.22	3.50	1.67	3.25	6.26	7.06	40.40	42.95
Shiloh	3.89	2.94	1.17	3.07	1.41	M2.27	4.14	3.39	2.47	3.89	5.11	6.84	M40.59	---
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	M4.36	3.73	2.08	4.57	0.88	2.55	4.51	3.46	2.48	3.58	5.70	7.18	M45.08	---
Mercer, Hightstown.....	3.83	3.10	1.64	6.24	1.11	0.99	6.92	4.10	1.36	1.94	6.82	5.51	43.56	44.39
Middlesex, New Brunswick	3.78	3.30	1.57	6.72	0.96	1.08	4.34	3.05	2.23	1.49	7.11	5.88	41.51	45.50
Monmouth, Freehold	4.10	3.16	2.00	M	1.02	1.07	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	---
Ocean, Toms River	3.80	2.96	1.77	5.31	1.17	1.49	8.70	3.52	2.48	3.23	6.62	6.73	47.78	47.68
Salem, Woodstown	3.92	3.23	1.49	2.60	0.62	1.98	4.16	5.49	3.32	3.74	5.92	7.20	43.67	42.81
COASTAL DIVISION														
Atlantic City ....R	2.46	2.83	1.46	2.79	0.28	M0.70	M	6.11	1.88	3.55	4.19	5.01	---	---
Cape May	4.05	3.24	1.37	2.68	0.47	0.99	2.19	3.32	0.92	2.77	4.37	5.71	32.08	41.80
Long Branch	3.55	2.10	2.23	4.83	1.39	1.51	7.90	4.22	3.53	2.71	7.23	6.36	47.56	46.92
DIVISIONS						-- departure from normal (inches) --								
North	4.54	3.95	2.26	6.01	1.72	3.40	6.04	5.23	2.78	2.14	7.10	5.23	50.40	46.94
Central and South	4.06	3.29	1.80	4.77	0.94	2.07	4.83	3.93	2.47	3.12	5.91	6.48	43.67	44.58
Coastal	3.29	2.72	1.69	3.43	0.71	1.25	5.69	4.73	2.08	3.34	5.29	5.77	39.99	42.65

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

R - Amounts from recording rain gauge.

--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable by quality control checks, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Center.



NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1985

Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average	Normal
							-- degrees --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	33.0	31.1	44.2	53.4	66.7	72.7	76.9	74.2	68.6	58.0	45.0	38.1	55.2	51.3
Canoe Brook	29.2	28.4	39.9	49.4	61.9	67.5	72.6	69.5	62.7	53.6	39.6	34.2	50.7	50.6
Hunterdon, Lambertville.	32.7	30.3	43.4	51.8	65.7	71.8	76.2	71.9	67.0	56.6	43.1	36.5	53.9	53.2
Flemington ..	M	M	M	M	62.7	67.5	72.8	69.4	M62.9	53.5	40.6	34.1	M	---
Morris, Boonton	28.7	27.7	39.3	50.4	62.4	67.5	72.3	68.6	62.2	54.2	41.1	35.0	50.8	50.3
Morris Plains ..	27.8	27.3	38.7	48.5	60.6	65.0	70.5	68.1	61.4	53.0	40.5	34.2	49.6	50.3
Passaic, Little Falls ..	29.7	29.2	41.4	51.6	64.3	69.6	74.9	M71.2	64.1	54.3	41.2	35.3	M52.3	52.5
Somerset, Somerville ...	29.4	28.2	39.6	50.1	62.4	67.2	72.7	69.0	62.6	53.7	40.5	33.9	50.8	51.7
Sussex, Newton	26.3	24.2	37.0	4.77	60.3	64.6	70.4	66.4	59.7	50.6	37.1	30.9	47.9	48.4
Sussex	25.8	24.5	37.0	48.1	60.5	65.1	70.9	M	60.3	51.0	37.9	31.8	M	---
Union, Plainfield	31.6	M30.2	44.0	52.3	65.2	70.9	74.5	72.0	66.2	55.8	42.5	36.0	M53.4	52.8
Warren, Belvidere	28.7	27.7	M39.9	50.3	62.7	67.2	72.8	68.9	62.3	M54.0	39.4	33.9	M50.7	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	32.6	31.4	43.7	51.6	64.5	72.3	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	---
Atlantic City, Airport .	32.6	32.1	43.0	50.0	63.1	70.5	75.9	71.9	66.3	56.6	44.7	37.9	53.7	53.1
Burlington, Indian Mills	32.9	31.6	43.8	51.3	64.7	70.9	75.6	71.8	66.5	56.5	44.0	37.0	53.9	52.8
Pemberton ..	33.2	30.8	43.7	51.2	63.8	70.2	74.7	71.5	65.8	56.6	44.3	37.6	53.6	53.3
Camden, Audubon	33.6	32.4	45.2	53.3	66.5	72.5	77.4	73.7	68.0	58.4	45.4	38.6	55.4	---
Cape May, Belleplain ...	33.1	33.6	43.8	51.6	63.6	71.1	77.0	72.2	M	M59.2	46.7	39.1	M	---
Cumberland, Millville ..	33.1	32.8	44.2	52.2	65.2	72.4	77.9	73.4	67.6	58.2	45.8	38.7	55.1	54.0
Shiloh	34.5	33.3	45.5	53.1	66.0	73.6	77.6	73.0	68.5	59.9	46.3	39.0	55.9	54.6
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	32.6	31.9	43.2	52.0	64.7	72.2	76.3	72.8	65.9	56.2	43.8	36.6	54.0	53.9
Mercer, Hightstown	31.8	29.3	42.3	50.5	63.6	70.1	M74.7	70.5	65.0	55.5	42.3	36.2	M52.7	52.8
Middlesex, New Brunswick	31.1	29.4	42.0	51.2	63.5	69.9	M74.7	70.6	64.2	55.5	42.4	36.1	M52.6	52.9
Monmouth, Freehold	31.5	29.9	42.5	M	63.4	70.7	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	---
Ocean, Toms River	32.0	31.0	42.0	50.5	63.6	70.0	74.1	71.1	64.9	57.5	M44.0	37.9	M53.2	---
Salem, Woodstown	33.8	33.2	45.2	53.1	66.3	73.5	77.2	72.7	67.5	57.7	45.1	37.9	55.3	---
COASTAL DIVISION														
Atlantic City	35.5	34.0	43.6	51.5	62.4	69.4	77.0	73.3	68.3	59.8	48.4	41.1	55.4	56.6
Cape May	34.3	34.5	43.2	51.1	63.2	71.5	77.9	73.3	68.1	59.5	47.0	40.5	55.3	55.1
Long Branch	33.8	32.1	42.8	50.0	61.8	69.6	74.1	71.3	M65.8	58.0	45.2	39.1	M53.6	52.8
DIVISIONS							-- departure from normal (degrees) --							
North	29.0	27.6	39.9	49.8	62.5	67.5	72.9	69.2	62.8	53.5	40.3	34.1	50.8	50.9
Central and South	32.9	31.7	43.7	51.7	64.5	71.5	76.2	72.1	66.6	57.4	44.6	37.8	54.2	53.6
Coastal	33.9	33.0	43.2	50.9	62.5	70.2	75.9	72.5	66.9	58.8	46.6	39.9	54.5	54.0

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE FREEZE DATES, SELECTED STATIONS 1/

County	Station	Years of record	Average dates of last occurrence in spring of:			Average dates of first occurrence in fall of:			Average number of days between dates for 32^0
			32^0	28^0	24^0	32^0	28^0	24^0	
Atlantic	Hammonton	30	Apr 16	Apr 6	Mar 23	Oct 21	Nov 5	Nov 18	188
Burlington	Pemberton	30	May 1	Apr 13	Apr 2	Oct 11	Oct 23	Nov 7	162
Cape May	Cape May	30	Mar 30	Mar 22	Mar 8	Nov 10	Nov 29	Dec 9	225
Cumberland	Millville	30	Apr 16	Apr 4	Mar 20	Oct 25	Nov 6	Nov 16	191
Gloucester	Glassboro	30	Apr 13	Mar 27	Mar 19	Oct 25	Nov 7	Nov 17	194
Hunterdon	Flemington	30	May 7	Apr 21	Apr 4	Oct 8	Oct 16	Nov 3	153
Mercer	Hightstown	30	Apr 23	Apr 9	Mar 24	Oct 16	Oct 30	Nov 13	175
Middlesex	New Brunswick	30	Apr 16	Apr 6	Mar 22	Oct 22	Nov 2	Nov 20	189
Monmouth	Freehold	30	Apr 20	Apr 9	Mar 24	Oct 19	Nov 2	Nov 17	181
Morris	Boonton	30	Apr 24	Apr 8	Mar 26	Oct 14	Oct 24	Nov 11	172
Sussex	Sussex	30	May 9	Apr 26	Apr 9	Oct 2	Oct 16	Oct 28	145
Warren	Belvidere	30	Apr 30	Apr 13	Mar 30	Oct 14	Oct 24	Nov 8	166

1/ For the period 1951-1980 or that portion of this period for which data are available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Climate of the States, No. 20, New Jersey, revised 1985.

VEGETABLE CROP SUMMARY

During the 1986 growing season, cool and dry weather in May slowed the maturity of early crops. Irrigation was used where available. Showers and cooler than normal temperatures were beneficial for the crop development and quality of summer crops in June. Mid-summer thunderstorms caused some erosion of planted fields of late season crops. Below normal temperatures in late September benefited the late season crop quality but slowed growth. Frost occurred in many localities during the last week of October.

Area harvested for the eleven principal fresh market and major processing vegetables totaled 55,750 acres. This was down 11 percent from the 62,360 acres in 1985. Both the fresh and processing vegetable harvested acreage declined. Within the fresh market vegetables, only peppers and spinach harvested acreage increased slightly. Combined production for fresh market and processing vegetables was 313.6 thousand tons, 74.4 thousand tons less than 1985. Gross value per acre for all crops averaged $1,630 in 1986 compared with $1,497 in 1985. Fresh market vegetable gross average value per acre went up $89 per acre while the corresponding processing vegetable value declined $173 per acre.

The eleven major fresh market vegetables were valued at $81.2 million compared with $76.2 million in 1985, up 6 percent. The combined value of processing tomatoes and cucumbers for pickles dropped sharply from the 1985 level. In 1986, those two crops were valued at $5.1 million, down 51 percent from $8.4 million in 1985. Other principal vegetables for processing were valued at $4.6 million in 1986. They were not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations. Considering the overall value, the decreased value of processing vegetables more than offset the increased value of fresh market vegetables which calculated to a total vegetable value of $90.9 million, down 3 percent from 1985.

In New Jersey, there were 12,200 acres of sweet corn harvested during 1986. This was a decrease of 600 acres from one year earlier. Yield per acre averaged 80 hundredweight, compared with 85 hundredweight in 1985. Production in 1986 amounted to 976,000 hundredweight, down 10 percent from the previous year. Despite the decline in total production, the value of production went up 25 percent from 1985 to $14.1 million. This was due to the increase in season average price from $10.30 per hundredweight in 1985 to $14.40 in 1986.

The Jersey tomato harvest for fresh market totaled 6,200 acres, down 100 acres from last year. Yield per acre averaged 110 hundredweight. Production during 1986 amounted to 682,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below 1985. Season average price in 1986 was $23.10 per hundredweight, down 15 percent from the previous year. A lower price combined with a lower yield resulted in a 20 percent decrease in the value of total production from $19.7 million in 1985 to $15.8 million in 1986.

The Garden State lettuce harvest totaled 2,600 acres in 1986, down 200 acres from one year earlier. Yield per acre averaged 165 hundredweight, up 15 percent from the previous year. Production amounted to 429,000 hundredweight, up 9 percent from 1985. Season average price was $12.70 per hundredweight, up $2.00 from 1985. Both higher price and yield contributed to the increase in value of total production at $5.4 million, up 23 percent from 1985.

Ranking New Jersey's fresh market vegetable crops by value of production indicated tomatoes, sweet corn, peppers, cabbage and snap beans are still the top five vegetable crops in the state. Tomatoes were first, with a value of $15.8 million. Sweet corn ranked second at $14.1 million. Peppers were third at $12.4 million. Cabbage and snap beans ranked fourth and fifth at $8.5 and $5.5 million, respectively.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1981-1986

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
ASPARAGUS, Jan - June, fresh market and processing						
1981	1,800	19	34	78.50	2,669	1,483
1982	1,900	21	40	82.40	3,296	1,735
1983	1,900	17	32	79.60	2,547	1,341
1984	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
1985	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
1986	1,900	19	36	64.60	2,326	1,224
CABBAGE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1981	3,400	250	856	6.87	5,878	1,729
1982	3,200	265	849	8.33	7,076	2,211
1983	3,200	245	786	11.90	9,332	2,916
1984	3,400	225	768	7.56	5,808	1,708
1985	3,400	230	785	6.85	5,377	1,581
1986	3,200	240	768	11.10	8,525	2,664
CUCUMBERS, July - Dec, fresh market						
1981	1,700	155	264	14.70	3,881	2,283
1982	1,800	160	288	17.10	4,925	2,736
1983	1,700	150	255	15.50	3,953	2,325
1984	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
1985	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
1986	2,000	125	250	21.90	5,475	2,738
EGGPLANT, July - Dec, fresh market						
1981	1,100	190	209	15.10	3,156	2,869
1982	1,100	180	198	13.60	2,693	2,448
1983	1,000	150	150	16.30	2,445	2,445
1984	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
1985	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
1986	900	175	158	24.00	3,792	4,213
ESCAROLE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1981	1,150	195	223	18.50	4,115	3,578
1982	950	175	165	17.50	2,880	3,032
1983	900	175	156	24.70	3,853	4,281
1984	800	175	140	18.30	2,565	3,206
1985	900	170	153	21.50	3,290	3,656
1986	900	165	149	21.30	3,174	3,527
LETTUCE, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
1981	2,900	220	642	11.40	7,347	2,533
1982	2,900	200	578	10.85	6,261	2,159
1983	2,900	165	484	14.65	7,096	2,447
1984	2,800	160	444	14.00	6,213	2,219
1985	2,800	140	392	10.70	4,194	1,498
1986	2,600	165	429	12.70	5,448	2,095
PEPPERS, July - Dec, fresh market and processing						
1981	4,800	50	238	25.90	6,159	1,283
1982	6,100	75	458	21.50	9,847	1,614
1983	6,100	72	439	22.00	9,658	1,583
1984	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
1985	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
1986	6,600	85	561	22.10	12,398	1,878

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1981-1986

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
			SNAP BEANS, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1981	4,800	50	238	25.90	6,159	1,283
1982	5,200	44	228	24.30	5,530	1,063
1983	3,200	40	128	28.90	3,703	1,157
1984	5,400	44	235	24.90	5,843	1,082
1985	5,500	46	253	24.50	6,195	1,126
1986	5,200	40	208	26.50	5,512	1,060
			SPINACH, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1981	1,900	72	137	22.90	3,136	1,651
1982	1,900	78	149	25.90	3,865	2,034
1983	2,200	75	165	35.60	5,876	2,671
1984	2,300	73	168	22.00	3,703	1,610
1985	2,400	67	161	27.60	4,448	1,853
1986	2,500	67	168	28.30	4,754	1,902
			SWEET CORN, July - Dec, fresh market			
1981	11,500	78	897	12.40	11,123	967
1982	12,500	74	925	12.30	11,378	910
1983	12,000	70	840	13.40	11,256	938
1984	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
1985	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
1986	12,200	80	976	14.40	14,054	1,152
			TOMATOES, July - Dec, fresh market			
1981	6,600	105	693	29.70	20,582	3,118
1982	6,600	120	792	31.80	25,186	3,816
1983	5,700	95	542	23.10	12,520	2,196
1984	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
1985	6,300	115	725	27.20	19,720	3,130
1986	6,200	110	682	23.10	15,754	2,541
			SNAP BEANS, for processing 1/			
1981	7,400	2.77	20,500	205.00	4,203	568
1982	9,300	2.66	24,740	202.00	4,997	537
1983	6,200	1.82	11,280	200.00	2,256	364
1984	8,000	2.81	22,480	202.00	4,541	568
1985	8,300	3.13	25,980	206.00	5,352	645
1986	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
			TOMATOES, for processing 1/			
1981	5,400	17.96	96,980	86.60	8,398	1,555
1982	5,600	19.07	106,790	87.40	9,333	1,667
1983	4,400	15.70	69,080	83.00	5,734	1,303
1984	4,000	19.66	78,640	80.40	6,323	1,581
1985	4,200	21.95	92,190	75.00	6,914	1,646
1986	3,000	17.42	52,260	72.80	3,805	1,268
			CUCUMBERS, for processing 1/			
1981	1,100	9.51	10,460	165.00	1,726	1,569
1982 2/..........	---	---	---	---	---	---
1983 2/..........	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,100	9.45	10,400	206.00	2,142	1,947
1985	660	11.01	7,270	204.00	1,483	2,247
1986	770	8.47	6,520	193.00	1,258	1,634

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price are in tons.
2/ Estimates discontinued.
3/ No longer published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: TOMATOES, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Fresh market --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	150	250	200	200	150	100
Morris	100	150	150	100	100	100
Sussex	200	200	250	200	250	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	450	400	400	400	300
Middlesex	100	150	150	100	150	200
Monmouth	600	550	500	600	550	500
Ocean	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	150	400	350	500	500	500
Cumberland	600	450	400	500	500	500
Gloucester	2,300	2,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800
Salem	1,200	1,000	800	900	1,100	1,100
Other counties	600	700	600	600	700	700
STATE	6,500	6,600	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,200
			-- Processing --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	250	250	200	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	350	300	350	300	300	200
Cumberland	900	950	1,000	900	900	500
Gloucester	1,400	1,500	1,100	1,000	1,100	800
Salem	2,400	2,500	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,200
Other counties	150	100	100	100	100	100
STATE	5,400	5,600	4,400	4,000	4,200	3,000
			-- Total --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	150	250	200	200	150	100
Morris	100	150	150	100	100	100
Sussex	200	200	250	200	250	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	700	650	600	600	500
Middlesex	100	150	150	100	150	200
Monmouth	600	550	500	600	550	500
Ocean	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	500	700	700	800	800	700
Camden	400	450	400	500	500	400
Cumberland	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,000
Gloucester	3,700	3,600	2,800	2,700	2,900	2,600
Salem	3,600	3,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,300
Other counties	350	350	300	200	300	400
STATE	12,000	12,200	10,100	10,000	10,500	9,200

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	150	150	200	250	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cumberland	200	250	300	350	200	200
Gloucester	700	700	650	650	650	600
Salem	500	500	500	500	500	500
Other counties	150	200	150	150	250	300
STATE	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,900	1,900

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	100	150	100	100	100	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	150	150	150	200	300
Middlesex	100	150	100	100	200	150
Monmouth	400	500	400	400	300	400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	550	500	650	700	700	500
Cumberland	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000	900
Gloucester	300	200	350	350	250	400
Salem	250	250	200	200	300	200
Other counties	400	300	250	300	350	250
STATE	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,200

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LETTUCE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	150	150	150	150	100	150
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Monmouth	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	300	300	300	300
Cumberland	2,000	1,950	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,700
Gloucester	150	150	200	200	200	100
Salem	100	150	150	150	200	150
Other counties	100	100	100	100	200	100
STATE	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,600

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Essex	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	400	400	400	400	300	400
Morris	400	600	500	500	700	700
Somserset	200	300	200	200	200	200
Sussex	500	600	900	900	900	900
Warren	800	700	600	700	600	500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,200	3,200
Mercer	400	300	300	300	300	400
Middlesex	300	300	200	200	300	300
Monmouth	1,100	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,300
Ocean	500	300	200	200	300	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	700	700	600	600	700	500
Camden	700	900	800	800	900	700
Cape May	400	500	400	400	400	300
Cumberland	500	400	600	700	500	400
Gloucester	900	800	900	900	1,000	1,100
Salem	600	1,000	600	700	1,000	900
STATE	11,500	12,500	12,000	12,500	12,800	12,200

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEPPERS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	150	150
Monmouth	450	300	250	200	200	400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	600	500	500	550	550	600
Camden	150	200	200	200	300	300
Cumberland	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,500
Gloucester	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,600
Salem	1,600	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,500
Other counties	300	400	350	350	400	550
STATE	6,500	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,300	6,600

1/ Preliminary.

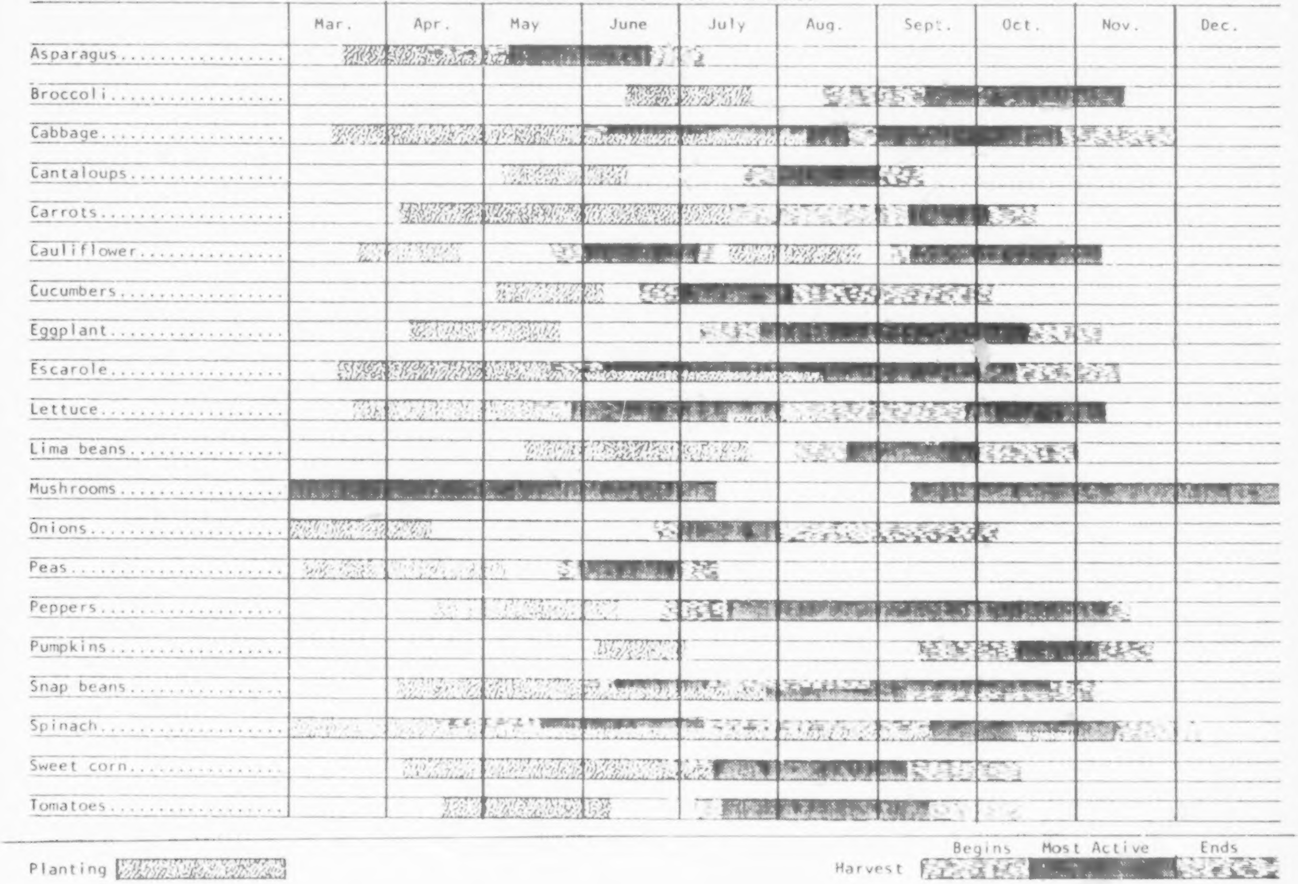
NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1981-1986

Year	Acres harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value ($1,000)		
	for fresh market	for processing	Total 1/	for fresh market	for processing	Total 1/	for fresh market	for processing	Total 1/
1981	43,350	13,900	59,540	230.8	128.0	379.7	75,731	14,327	92,230
1982 2/	44,150	14,900	59,050	233.5	131.5	365.0	82,937	14,330	97,267
1983 2/	40,800	10,600	51,400	198.9	80.4	279.3	72,239	7,990	80,229
1984	44,200	13,100	59,800	214.7	111.5	354.6	67,943	13,006	83,337
1985	45,300	13,160	62,360	225.5	125.5	388.0	76,182	13,749	93,383
1986	44,200	3,770	55,750	219.3	58.8	313.6	81,212	5,063	90,855

1/ Totals include vegetable crops not published in fresh market or processing tallies in order to avoid disclosing individual operations.

2/ Totals include all vegetables crops since all were published in these years.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PROCESSING
USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



NEW JERSEY: MONTHLY UNLOADS OF MARKET VEGETABLES AT 22 U.S. CITIES, 1984-88 1/

Crop and year 2/	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Season totals
							-- 1,000 cwt --						
ASPARAGUS:													
1984-85	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
1985-86	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
1986-87	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
BEANS, SNAP:													
1984-85	--	--	3	22	24	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	69
1985-86	--	--	14	23	14	14	5	--	--	--	--	--	70
1986-87	--	--	4	16	13	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	58
BEETS:													
1984-85	--	1	2	2	2	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	12
1985-86	--	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	--	--	--	19
1986-87	--	1	4	2	2	4	4	2	--	--	--	--	19
BROCCOLI:													
1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	4
1985-86	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	6
1986-87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CABBAGE:													
1984-85	--	--	36	72	50	21	36	31	6	--	--	--	252
1985-86	--	1	50	53	33	26	33	20	8	--	--	--	224
1986-87	--	--	41	47	21	21	29	17	2	--	--	--	178
CANTALOUPS:													
1984-85	--	--	--	11	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
1985-86	--	--	--	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
1986-87	--	--	--	7	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
CELERY:													
1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
1985-86	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
1986-87	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
CORN, SWEET:													
1984-85	--	--	--	55	63	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	126
1985-86	--	--	2	75	31	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	117
1986-87	--	--	3	53	24	7	2	--	--	--	--	--	89
CUCUMBERS:													
1984-85	--	--	6	105	80	22	15	1	--	--	--	--	229
1985-86	--	--	15	93	56	25	12	--	--	--	--	--	201
1986-87	--	--	16	71	44	29	15	1	--	--	--	--	176
EGGPLANT:													
1984-85	--	--	--	7	27	11	11	1	--	--	--	--	57
1985-86	--	--	--	6	22	17	11	--	--	--	--	--	56
1986-87	--	--	--	7	17	16	8	--	--	--	--	--	48
ESCAROLE:													
1984-85	--	1	18	10	12	6	12	9	--	--	--	--	68
1985-86	--	5	16	13	10	8	16	7	--	--	--	--	75
1986-87	--	3	14	9	4	8	14	5	--	--	--	--	57
LETTUCE:													
1984-85	--	10	80	14	9	12	65	11	--	--	--	--	201
1985-86	--	23	53	14	12	10	36	13	1	--	--	--	162
1986-87	--	10	35	10	6	6	19	6	--	--	--	--	92
PEPPERS:													
1984-85	--	--	--	19	61	20	17	4	--	--	--	--	121
1985-86	--	--	1	30	51	22	12	1	--	--	--	--	117
1986-87	--	--	--	34	52	30	18	2	--	--	--	--	136
SPINACH:													
1984-85	6	20	9	2	1	3	10	10	2	--	--	--	63
1985-86	11	17	7	3	1	3	7	10	3	--	--	--	62
1986-87	8	12	7	3	1	4	8	5	2	--	--	--	50
TOMATOES:													
1984-85	--	--	--	31	63	18	7	1	--	--	--	--	120
1985-86	--	--	2	63	44	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	125
1986-87	--	--	--	52	32	13	6	--	--	--	--	--	103

1/ See page 62 for conversion factors. 2/ Monthly totals may not add to season totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Fruit & Vegetable Market News Service, C & MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY: MONTHLY UNLOADS OF FRUIT, POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES, 1984-86 1/

Crop and year 2/	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Season totals
							-- 1,000 cwt --						
APPLES:													
1984-85	2	4	11	12	5	1	2	5	1	--	--	--	43
1985-86	2	1	11	8	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	27
1986-87	1	2	14	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
PEACHES:													
1984-85	5	80	36	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	122
1985-86	57	131	86	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	275
1986-87	34	117	105	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	259
STRAWBERRIES:													
1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3
1985-86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
1986-87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
BLUEBERRIES:													
1984-85	68	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	107
1985-86	49	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	69
1986-87	42	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	58
POTATOES:													
1984-85	12	157	120	81	32	4	1	3	1	--	--	--	411
1985-86	17	173	138	118	72	23	11	--	--	--	1	--	553
1986-87	20	191	151	67	5	4	1	3	1	--	--	--	438
SWEETPOTATOES:													
1984-85	4	3	5	11	22	12	8	7	6	8	5	5	96
1985-86	2	2	7	12	23	15	9	7	9	8	4	4	102
1986-87	1	1	5	8	13	8	4	4	3	4	2	2	55

1/ See bottom of page for conversion factors. 2/ Monthly totals may not add to season totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Fruit & Vegetable Market News Service, C & MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND BERRIES, UNIT OF SALE, AVERAGE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES USED IN CONVERTING TO CARLOT EQUIVALENTS

Crop	Unit of Sale	Average weight per unit (lbs)	Packages per carlot equivalent	
			In units	In cwt
Asparagus	Crate, 12 bunches	30	1,050	315
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	850	272
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	850	255
Beets, topped	Bushel	50	700	350
Broccoli	Crate, 12-14 bunches	21	900	189
Cabbage	Crate or sack	50	600	300
Carrots, topped	Bushel	50	1,000	500
Cauliflower	Crate	50	400	200
Celery	Crate, 3-4 dozen	60	600	360
Corn, sweet	Crate, 50 ears	42	725	305
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	700	336
Eggplant	1-1/9 bushel crate	33	750	248
Escarole, endive	1-1/9 bushel crate	28	850	238
Lettuce	Crate, 24 heads	43	825	355
Onions, dry	Sack	50	800	400
Peppers	Bushel	30	850	255
Spinach	Bushel	25	850	213
Tomatoes	Carton	25	2,000	500
Potatoes	Sack	100	500	500
Sweet potatoes	Bushel	50	600	300
Apples	Bushel or carton	44	900	396
Peaches	3/4 bushel or carton	38	900	342
Strawberries	Crate, 16 quarts	24	600	144
Blueberries	Crate, 12 pints	11	1,400	154

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.

FRUIT CROP SUMMARY

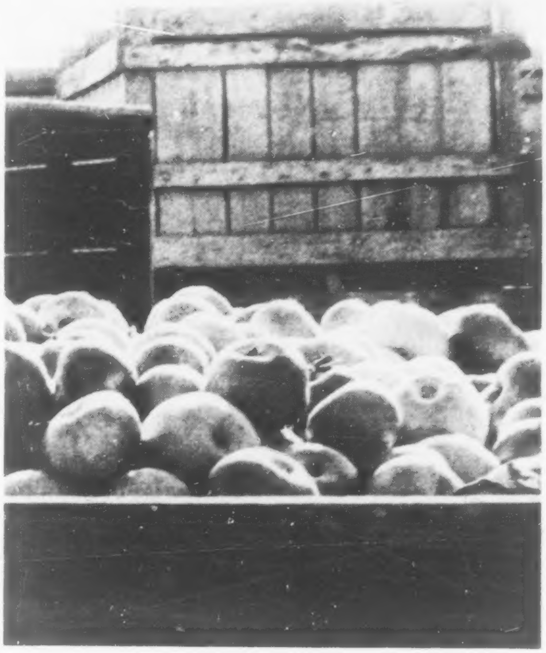
Weather conditions were generally favorable for New Jersey fruit and berry crops during the 1986 growing season. While production levels for the 1986 peach and blueberry crops were considered average, the quality of fruit was better than usual. Cranberries set a new record high production in 1986. While the apple crop experienced some frost damage in May, a normal size and quality crop was harvested. A cold spring, followed by hot and wet weather during the strawberry harvest season adversely affected the yield and consequently production was down sharply.

Utilized production for the five major fruit and berry crops amounted to 266.3 million pounds compared with 265.1 million pounds in 1985. Production of peaches and cranberries was higher in 1986 than in 1985 while apple, blueberry and strawberry production was lower. The value of total utilized production of these crops amounted to $78.5 million compared with $84.0 million in 1985 and $69.2 million in 1984, down 7 percent from 1985, but up 13 percent from 1984. The season average price for apples, blueberries and strawberries was above the 1985 price levels while lower prices were received for peaches and cranberries. To rank these major crops in terms of value of utilized production; peaches ranked first with $23.6 million, followed closely by blueberries with $23.2 million. Cranberries and apples ranked third and fourth respectively with values of $17.2 million and $12.4 million. Strawberries were fifth with a value of $2.1 million.

Garden State peach production totaled 105.0 million pounds while utilized production was 100.0 million pounds, both up 11 percent from the 1985 crop. Most of the production was utilized in the fresh market with only a small portion of the crop being processed. The season average price was 23.6 cents per pound compared with 28.3 cents per pound a year earlier. The value of increased production in 1986 was more than offset by the decrease in season average price. This resulted in the total value of the peach crop declining 7 percent from 1985. The rankings of major peach growing counties were unchanged from 1985. Gloucester was still easily the leading producing county with 49.7 million pounds. Atlantic was second with 15.8 million pounds. Cumberland ranked third with 12.5 million pounds followed closely by Camden with 11.6 million pounds. Burlington was fifth with a production of 4.8 million pounds.

Apple production totaled 100 million pounds in 1986, down 5 percent from 1985. The decrease in production was mainly due to the May frost damage which reduced the Red Delicious crop. Processing varieties were not affected. The season average price was 12.4 cents per pound, up 5 percent from the 11.8 cents in 1985. The value of utilized production totaled $12.4 million, up 5 percent from 1985. This was attributable to the higher season average price. The leading apple producing county was Gloucester with 29.6 million pounds. Burlington was second with 12.1 million pounds. Monmouth ranked third with 10.1 million pounds. Atlantic tied with Cumberland with 7.0 million pounds for the fourth ranking.

Blueberry production in 1986 was 30.0 million pounds. This was 5 million pounds less than the record high production which was set in 1985 but was 2.9 million pounds more than the average of the last ten years. Acreage harvested at 7,900 acres, was 200 acres more than in 1985. The season average price was 77.4 cents per pound compared with 75.6 cents in 1985, up 1.8 cents per pound. All production was utilized with a corresponding value of $23.2 million. The two major blueberry counties are Atlantic and Burlington.



Strawberry production in 1986 showed a sharp decline from 1985. This was caused by a drop in acreage ,harvested and a lower average yield. Cold weather in early spring and hot and wet weather during the harvest period shortened the harvest season. Therefore, production totaled 38,000 hundredweight, down 23,000 hundredweight or 38 percent from 1985. The season average price was $54.30 per hundredweight, up $4.10 from 1985. The increase in season average price was unable to offset the decrease in production and resulted in a $1 million decrease in value from $3.1 million in 1985 to $2.1 million in 1986.

Cranberry production set a new record high in 1986. Production amounted to 325,000 barrels, up 5,000 barrels from 1985. Acres harvested was unchanged between 1985 and 1986. The season average price in 1986 was $52.80 per barrel, down $2.50 per barrel. The value of increased production was not enough to offset the effect of the lower season average price. Therefore, the value of utilized production showed a $.5 million decrease from $17.7 million in 1985 to $17.2 million in 1986.

NEW JERSEY: FRUIT AND BERRY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE, 1981-1986

Crop year	Production 1/		Utilization		Season average price per unit 5/	Value of utilized production ($1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 2/	Processed		
			APPLES (million pounds)			
1981	95.0	95.0	55.0	40.0	13.0	12,330
1982	140.0	140.0	56.0	84.0	10.3	14,448
1983	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	10.5	10,450
1984	110.0	110.0	64.0	46.0	12.7	14,014
1985	105.0	103.0	58.0	45.0	11.8	12,128
1986	100.0	100.0	37.0	63.0	12.4	12,416
			PEACHES (million pounds)			
1981	90.0	90.0	90.0	3/	23.9	21,488
1982	80.0	80.0	80.0	3/	27.6	22,084
1983	105.0	100.0	100.0	3/	25.4	25,411
1984	50.0	50.0	50.0	3/	28.6	14,310
1985	95.0	90.0	90.0	3/	28.3	25,454
1986	105.0	100.0	100.0	3/	23.6	23,643
			BLUEBERRIES (thousand pounds)			
1981	28,000	28,000	20,700	7,300	65.0	18,201
1982	30,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	71.2	21,360
1983	23,000	23,000	18,000	5,000	79.4	18,260
1984	30,000	29,000	23,000	6,000	62.0	17,980
1985	35,000	34,000	25,600	8,400	75.6	25,688
1986	30,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	77.4	23,216
			STRAWBERRIES (thousand cwt)			
1981	43	43	43	---	68.60	2,950
1982	49	49	49	---	52.30	2,563
1983	50	50	50	---	51.10	2,555
1984	50	50	50	---	59.30	2,965
1985	61	61	61	---	50.20	3,062
1986	38	38	38	---	54.30	2,063
			CRANBERRIES (thousand barrels) 4/			
1981	228.0	228.0	---	223.5	41.60	9,485
1982	295.0	295.0	---	289.0	46.80	13,806
1983	233.0	233.0	---	229.0	52.40	12,209
1984	274.0	274.0	---	271.8	55.10	15,970
1985	320.0	320.0	---	319.0	55.30	17,696
1986	325.0	325.0	---	324.0	52.80	17,160

1/ Difference between total quantity and that having value is economic abandonment and/or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.

2/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.

3/ Included in fresh utilization.

4/ Excludes cranberries paid for by the processor but lost because of dehydration and berry breakdown after delivery.

5/ Price for apples, peaches and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986 1/

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hunterdon	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
Morris	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2
Sussex	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	4.0
Warren	3.0	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	13.6	19.8	13.6	12.0	15.5	12.1
Mercer	1.5	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.0
Middlesex	6.6	8.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.0
Monmouth	10.0	13.0	10.7	9.0	10.3	10.1
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	8.0	13.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	7.0
Camden	5.0	9.5	5.0	6.5	6.0	8.0
Cumberland	4.5	8.5	5.2	7.0	8.0	7.0
Gloucester	30.3	42.0	34.1	41.5	31.5	29.6
Salem	4.8	6.9	5.2	6.5	5.3	4.1
Other counties	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2
STATE	95.0	140.0	100.0	110.0	105.0	100.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEACH PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986 1/

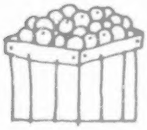
County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.4	1.1	1.0	.5	.7	.5
Hunterdon	1.0	.9	1.1	.7	.9	1.5
Morris	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4	.3
Sussex	.4	.5	.6	.4	.7	.5
Warren	.4	.4	.5	.3	.6	.8
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	7.0	5.2	5.4	3.5	5.6	4.8
Mercer	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.3
Middlesex	1.2	1.2	.9	.5	.7	.8
Monmouth	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.2	2.3
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	15.0	13.0	16.5	7.0	14.5	15.8
Camden	7.0	8.0	9.0	5.5	9.5	11.6
Cumberland	12.0	9.5	12.0	6.5	11.8	12.5
Gloucester	37.6	33.2	49.2	21.0	43.7	49.7
Other counties	4.0	4.2	5.5	2.5	3.5	3.6
STATE	90.0	80.0	105.0	50.0	95.0	105.0

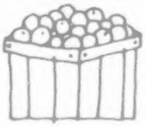
1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilizeu for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

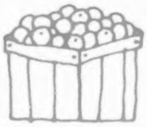
NEW JERSEY: BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

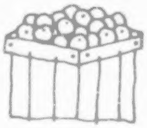
County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
Burlington	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Atlantic	3,900	3,700	4,000	4,100	4,000	4,200
Other counties	800	800	800	800	700	700
STATE	7,800	7,500	7,800	7,900	7,700	7,900
			-- Yield per acre (lbs) --			
Burlington	3,000	3,095	2,400	3,200	3,800	2,860
Atlantic	4,300	4,950	3,550	4,390	5,230	4,700
Other counties	2,400	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,850	2,400
STATE	3,590	4,000	2,950	3,800	4,550	3,800
			-- Total production (1,000 lbs) --			
Burlington	9,300	9,285	7,200	9,600	11,400	8,580
Atlantic	16,780	18,315	14,200	18,000	20,900	19,740
Other counties	1,920	2,400	1,600	2,400	2,700	1,680
STATE	28,000	30,000	23,000	30,000	35,000	30,000

1/ Preliminary.









NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

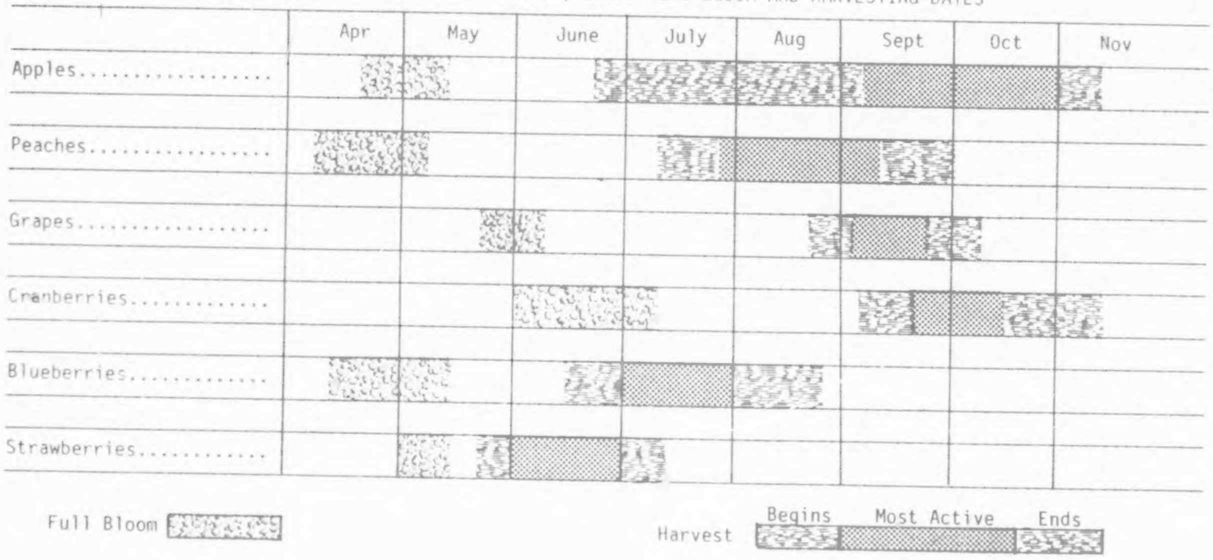
County	Acres harvested					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	200	200	200	150	100
Monmouth	100	100	100	100	100	150
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	150	150	150	150	100
Cumberland	200	150	150	150	150	150
Gloucester	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other counties	300	300	300	300	450	300
STATE	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	900

1/ Preliminary.

CRANBERRY ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, BY STATES, 1981-1986

State	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
			-- acres harvested --			
NEW JERSEY	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300
Massachusetts	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,300	11,300
Wisconsin	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,900
Washington	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,200
Oregon	850	810	850	920	1,100	1,200
TOTAL ACREAGE	23,150	23,310	23,550	23,820	24,400	24,900
			-- barrels per acre --			
NEW JERSEY	78.6	98.3	75.2	85.6	97.0	98.5
Massachusetts	104.6	114.9	126.9	148.5	149.3	160.4
Wisconsin	136.3	180.6	155.1	162.2	164.0	167.1
Washington	117.3	83.6	113.6	93.6	123.3	83.3
Oregon	112.9	80.2	88.2	89.1	90.9	102.0
AVERAGE YIELD	112.0	130.4	126.8	139.5	142.8	147.8
			-- production --			
NEW JERSEY	228,000	295,000	233,000	274,000	320,000	325,000
Massachusetts	1,172,000	1,287,000	1,421,000	1,663,000	1,687,000	1,813,000
Wisconsin	968,000	1,300,000	1,132,000	1,200,000	1,230,000	1,320,000
Washington	129,000	92,000	125,000	103,000	148,000	100,000
Oregon	96,000	65,000	75,000	82,000	100,000	122,000
TOTAL PRODUCTION	2,593,000	3,039,000	2,986,000	3,322,000	3,485,000	3,680,000

NEW JERSEY: FRUITS AND BERRIES, USUAL FULL BLOOM AND HARVESTING DATES



LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY SUMMARY

Cattle and calves on Garden State farms were estimated 90,000 head on January 1, 1987, down 7 percent from the 97,000 head inventory on January 1, 1986. The average value per head at $610.00, was $5.00 below the previous year's average value. Total inventory value amounted to $54.9 million, 8 percent below the 1986 value.

New Jersey milk cows numbered 35,000 head and beef cows amounted to 13,000 on January 1, 1987, compared with 38,000 milk cows and 14,000 beef cows a year earlier. The 48,000 cows accounted for 53 percent of the total cattle and calf inventory. Heifers weighing 500 pounds or more, totaled 18,000 head, 20 percent of the total inventory. Of these, 13,000 were milk cow replacements, 3,000 beef cow replacements and 2,000 were intended for slaughter.

Milk production in New Jersey totaled 482 million pounds during 1986, down 1 percent from 487 million pounds produced in 1985. The average number of milk cows dropped to 36,000, down 2,000 from the average number in 1985. Milk production per cow averaged 13,389 pounds compared with 12,816 the previous year. The leading five milk producing counties were Warren, Sussex, Salem, Hunterdon and Burlington, in that order.

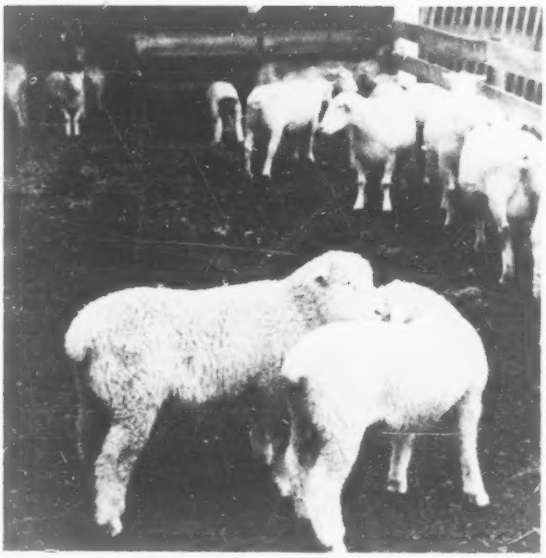
All hogs and pigs on Garden State farms numbered 40,000 head on December 1, 1986. This was a decline of 11 percent from the 45,000 head inventory on December 1, 1985. Average value per head at $89.00 was down $3.00 from a year earlier. The total inventory value dropped to $3.6 million, down 14 percent from the previous year.

Sheep and lamb inventory increased to 14,000 head on January 1, 1987 up 3,000 head from a year earlier. Value per head averaged $115.00, up $3.00 from 1986. Total inventory value of all sheep and lambs was $1.6 million, up 31 percent from the $1.2 million value in 1986. Wool production amounted to 62,000 pounds, up 2,000 from the 1985 production. Fleece weight averaged 6.9 pounds compared with 6.7 pounds during the previous year. Sheep shorn remained unchanged from the previous two years at 9,000 head. The value of wool production in 1986 increased to $40,000, an increase of $8,000 from the 1985 value. Wool prices averaged 65.0 cents per pound compared with 54.0 cents the previous year.

Egg production in 1986 increased to 501 million eggs, up 6 percent from the 474 million eggs produced in 1985. Eggs per layer averaged 269 compared with 261 eggs in 1985. The average number of layers on New Jersey farms in 1986 was 1,865,000 compared with 1,814,000 birds in 1985. This was a 3 percent increase. During 1986, Garden State poultrymen received an average of 73.0 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 65.0 cents in 1985. These prices reflect the average price received by egg producers for wholesale and retail sales of all sizes and grades of eggs. Value of production amounted to $30.5 million during 1986 compared with $25.7 million during the previous year.

Sales of chickens (excluding meat chickens) increased to 1,400,000 birds in 1986, up 75 percent from the 800,000 birds sold in 1985. The average price received in 1986 was 21.0 cents per pound, up 2.0 cents from 1985.

Turkey production in New Jersey in 1986 was 100,000 birds, up 12,000 from the 88,000 turkeys raised in 1985. Value of production increased to $2,130,000, up 22 percent from the $1,751,000 value in 1985. Turkey growers received an average price of $1.00 per pound liveweight compared with 93.0 cents per pound in 1985.

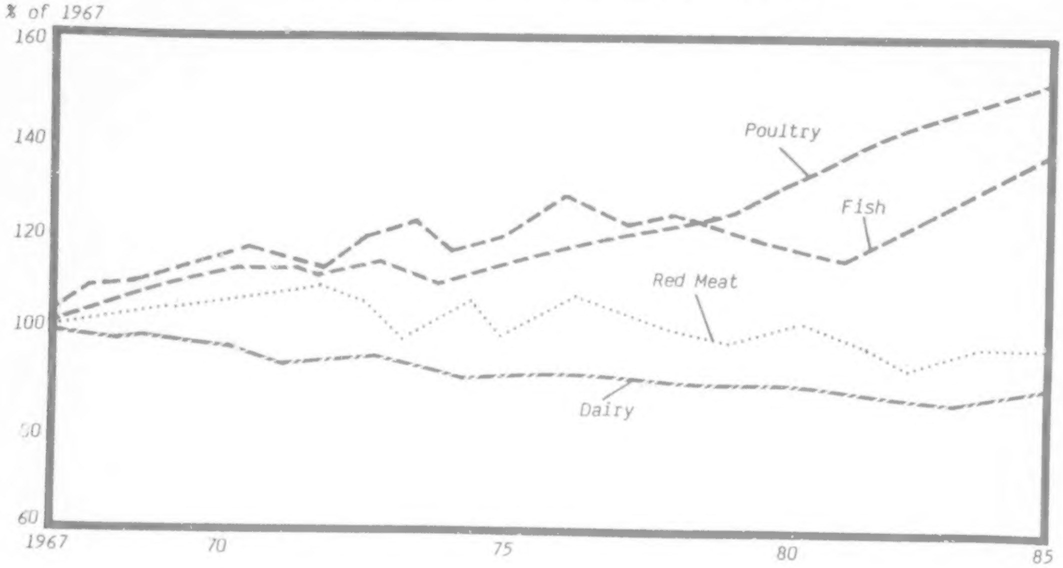


NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, 1982-1987

Item	Unit	Number or value					
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
		-- 1,000 --					
All cattle and calves	No.	100	100	104	102	97	90
Total value	$	82,500	71,500	70,200	64,260	59,655	54,900
Cows and heifers that have calved:							
Beef cows	No.	14	12	12	16	14	13
Milk cows	No.	41	40	39	39	38	35
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacements	No.	4	6	4	5	4	3
Milk cow replacements	No.	14	14	17	14	13	13
Other	No.	1	2	2	2	3	2
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	5	5	8	4	4	6
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	2	2	3	3	2	2
Steers, heifers and bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	19	19	19	19	19	16
All hogs and pigs 1/	No.	45	50	45	50	45	40
Total value 1/	$	3,600	5,175	3,668	4,100	4,140	3,560
All sheep and lambs	No.	9.7	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.0
Total value	$	907	1,232	1,073	1,290	1,232	1,610
Ewes, 1 year and older	No.	6.8	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.2
Rams and wethers, 1 year and older	No.	.5	.6	1.0	1.0	.8	1.0
Ewe lambs	No.	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.1
Wether and ram lambs	No.	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	1.7

1/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED ANIMAL PRODUCTS



SOURCE: 1986 AGRICULTURAL CHARTBOOK, USDA

NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	17,000	16,000	17,000	17,400	16,600	15,800
Morris	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,800	1,500	1,000
Somerset	6,300	6,200	6,000	6,200	6,200	5,700
Sussex	15,600	15,600	16,600	17,000	16,500	16,000
Warren	19,800	20,000	21,500	20,000	19,000	18,400
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	9,500	9,800	10,500	11,000	10,500	9,800
Mercer	1,600	2,000	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,400
Middlesex	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	600
Monmouth	2,500	4,000	4,000	3,500	3,100	2,500
Ocean	2,100	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,200	800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,500	2,600	2,400	2,700	2,500	2,100
Gloucester	3,100	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,200	2,700
Salem	16,000	14,500	14,100	13,400	13,000	12,500
Other counties	800	1,000	1,100	1,000	900	700
STATE	100,000	100,000	104,000	102,000	97,000	90,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS AND PIGS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, DECEMBER 1, 1981-1986

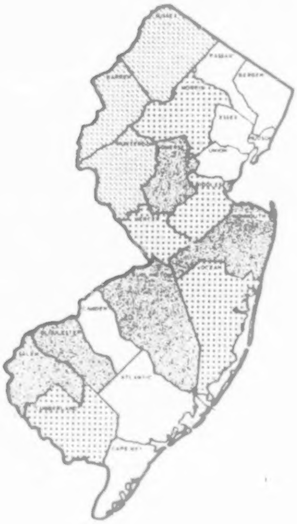
County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,100	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,200	2,700
Morris	300	700	500	700	700	800
Somerset	900	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,000
Sussex	1,400	600	600	1,000	1,200	1,200
Warren	900	1,500	1,200	1,000	900	1,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,800	6,600	6,500	6,500	4,000	2,500
Mercer	700	600	600	800	800	600
Middlesex	800	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,300
Monmouth	1,900	2,400	2,500	3,100	3,200	2,900
Ocean	2,400	2,200	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,200	500	500	600	600	600
Cape May	1,900	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,400	2,000
Cumberland	2,700	3,400	2,800	3,000	2,800	2,200
Gloucester	21,000	20,000	17,400	19,300	17,400	17,000
Salem	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,100	2,900	2,600
Other counties	300	200	200	400	400	400
STATE	45,000	50,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	40,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: SHEEP AND LAMBS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1982-1987

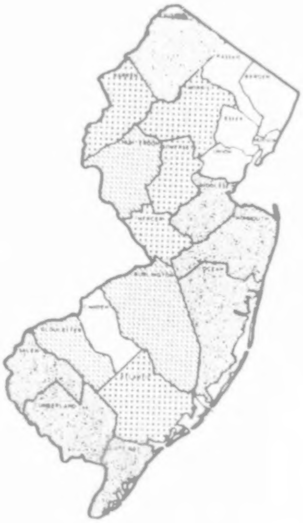
County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,500	3,000	3,100	3,600	3,100	4,400
Morris	450	400	400	500	500	700
Somerset	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,700
Sussex	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,700	2,100
Warren	800	1,000	900	800	700	1,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	500	600	500	600	600	700
Mercer	500	500	600	600	600	600
Monmouth	300	600	600	500	500	600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	200	200	2/	2/	2/	2/
Gloucester	200	300	300	400	400	500
Salem	450	700	700	800	700	600
Other counties	400	300	500	700	700	1,100
STATE	9,700	11,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	14,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.



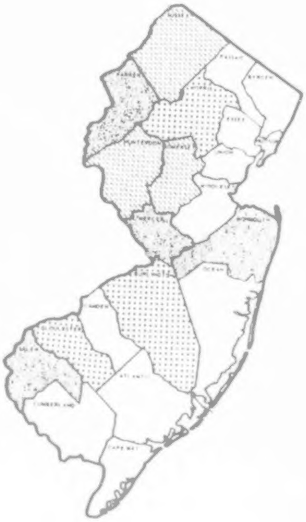
CATTLE & CALVES
Number
1987

0 --	999	☐
600 --	2,499	⁘
2,500 --	14,499	░
15,500 --	+	▨



HOGS & PIGS
Number
1987

0 --	499	☐
500 --	1,499	⁘
1,200 --	2,499	░
2,500 --	+	▨



SHEEP & LAMBS
Number
1987

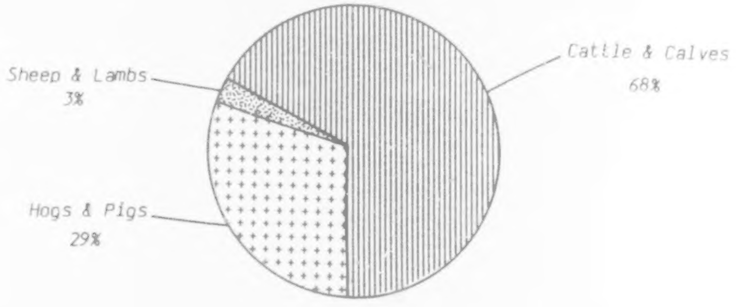
0 --	299	☐
300 --	599	⁘
600 --	1,499	░
1.500 --	+	▨

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1981-1986

Item	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
CATTLE AND CALVES							
Calf crop	No.	45,000	43,000	44,000	43,000	43,000	41,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	19,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
Calves	No.	27,000	26,000	22,000	24,000	30,000	28,000
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	$	43.30	42.70	42.30	41.50	36.60	35.90
Calves	$	84.20	70.80	65.10	60.90	59.80	61.60
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	16,792	11,186	9,995	10,865	11,435	12,537
Gross income	$1,000	19,026	13,088	12,336	13,298	13,574	14,588
HOGS AND PIGS							
Pig crop	No.	30,000	32,000	41,000	34,000	29,000	38,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	50,000	40,000	49,000	50,000	40,000	33,000
Marketings 2/	No.	95,000	55,000	89,000	75,000	69,000	69,000
Price per hundredweight	$	43.10	54.40	51.60	47.40	44.70	47.60
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	8,430	6,104	9,334	7,269	5,916	5,415
Gross income 4/	$1,000	8,999	6,822	9,876	7,568	6,761	6,186
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Lamb crop	No.	7,600	7,800	8,300	9,000	9,000	10,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	500	300	800	200	200	6,500
Marketings 2/							
Sheep	No.	1,900	2,000	3,100	1,500	3,000	4,300
Lambs	No.	3,500	3,200	4,100	4,700	4,800	6,500
Price per hundredweight							
Sheep	$	32.10	27.80	27.60	32.60	31.00	34.90
Lambs	$	46.10	41.50	53.80	57.20	63.20	68.10
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	165	128	239	260	312	500
Gross income 4/	$1,000	214	216	326	337	431	623
WOOL							
Sheep shorn	No.	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
Weight per fleece	Lb.	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9
Wool produced	Lb.	61	60	60	61	60	62
Price per pound 5/	$	.79	.40	.41	.68	.54	65
Value 5/	$1,000	48	24	25	41	32	40

1/ Does not include inshipments for slaughter.
2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.
3/ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.
4/ Includes value of meat used in farm households.
5/ Does not include incentive payments.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS INCOME FROM MEAT ANIMALS, 1986



NEW JERSEY: SOWS FARROWED AND PIG CROP, 1981-1986

Year	December 1/ - May			June - November			Total pig crop (1,000)
	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	
1981	2.5	5.8	15	2.8	5.3	15	30
1982	3.0	5.3	16	2.5	6.3	16	32
1983	2.8	7.4	21	2.8	7.0	20	41
1984	2.4	7.0	17	2.5	6.8	17	34
1985	2.3	6.0	14	2.4	6.2	15	29
1986	2.4	7.6	18	2.6	7.8	20	38

1/ December preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 1981-1986

Year	Cattle	Milk cow	Hog	Sheep
	-- Number of farms --			
1981	2,800	900	1,000	750
1982	2,900	900	900	700
1983	2,800	900	800	700
1984	2,600	850	750	750
1985	2,500	800	700	700
1986	2,400	750	700	750

NEW JERSEY: GRAIN CONCENTRATES FED DAILY TO DAIRY COWS, SPECIFIED DATES, 1981-1986

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	-- pounds per cow --			
1981	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.2
1982	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.3
1983	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.6
1984	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.7
1985	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.4
1986	13.2	13.2	14.0	13.2

NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 1981-1986 1/

Year	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
1981	71	83	88	90	74	69	78	77
1982	75	85	88	90	81	78	74	73
1983	90	87	91	89	66	51	48	63
1984	80	83	90	89	93	87	69	77
1985	84	76	86	87	82	86	77	83
1986	2/	83	75	60	61	82	78	79

1/ Condition as a percent of normal for the first of the month as reported on monthly surveys. 2/ Discontinued.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND CALVES SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1985-1986 1/

Month	Cattle				Calves			
	1985		1986		1985		1986	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	5.4	6,775	9.1	11,408	11.1	3,686	12.8	4,284
February	7.2	9,149	8.6	10,742	8.5	2,727	10.7	3,737
March	9.0	11,376	9.0	11,391	8.9	2,808	11.2	4,173
April	9.3	11,887	8.4	10,604	9.6	3,137	10.4	3,685
May	10.9	13,854	9.7	12,403	11.2	3,812	12.0	4,089
June	9.7	12,442	8.5	10,709	8.9	2,905	10.0	3,720
July	10.6	13,553	9.1	11,183	9.1	2,926	11.7	4,373
August	10.3	13,073	7.6	9,434	9.8	3,349	10.9	3,746
September	7.9	9,931	9.0	11,219	11.1	3,924	11.9	4,401
October	9.9	12,418	9.4	12,000	11.6	3,839	12.7	4,778
November	8.5	10,592	6.8	8,463	11.7	3,882	10.3	3,902
December	9.7	12,071	2.4	2,868	13.1	4,545	11.7	4,407
TOTAL 2/.........	108.5	137,120	97.4	122,424	124.6	41,539	136.5	49,297

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1985-1986 1/

Month	Hogs				Sheep and Lambs			
	1985		1986		1985		1986	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	26.4	5,556	26.9	5,702	3.0	313	3.0	297
February	24.0	5,044	25.2	5,327	2.5	257	2.1	213
March	26.4	5,652	26.4	5,919	3.6	340	4.7	371
April	26.9	5,729	28.4	6,046	5.7	432	3.9	384
May	29.3	6,331	6.2	877	3.6	357	3.3	327
June	24.4	5,307	6.0	587	3.0	313	2.7	281
July	26.1	5,421	6.4	668	3.2	323	3.6	349
August	28.1	5,900	5.5	560	2.9	290	3.3	328
September	25.5	5,377	5.8	634	3.1	315	3.3	329
October	29.7	6,281	6.4	705	3.0	320	3.4	335
November	25.1	5,183	6.2	619	2.6	252	3.3	318
December	34.0	6,452	11.1	950	3.8	365	4.0	387
TOTAL 2/.........	325.9	68,232	160.4	28,594	40.1	3,876	40.6	3,917

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1981-1986

Item	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
MILK PRODUCTION BY QUARTER							
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	42,000	41,000	40,000	39,000	39,000	37,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	2,952	2,976	3,050	3,077	3,000	3,270
Total milk production	Million lbs	124	122	122	120	117	121
April - June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,146	3,200	3,225	3,128	3,316	3,500
Total milk production	Million lbs	129	128	129	122	126	126
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,000	3,050	3,125	3,000	3,237	3,306
Total milk production	Million lbs	123	122	125	117	123	119
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	35,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	2,878	3,000	3,100	2,949	3,184	3,314
Total milk production	Million lbs	118	120	124	115	121	116
ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	12,049	12,300	12,500	12,154	12,816	13,389
Total milk production	Million lbs	494	492	500	474	487	482
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	10	9	8	9	8	6
Sold to plants	Million lbs	467	468	478	450	462	459
Sold directly to consumers	Million lbs	17	15	14	15	17	17
Prices received for milk by farmers:							
Sold to plants and dealers (per cwt)	Dollars	14.10	13.90	14.00	13.80	13.10	12.80
Sold directly to consumers (per qt)	Cents	46.0	47.0	46.0	47.0	48.0	50.0
		-- $1,000 --					
Cash receipts from milk:							
Sold to plants and dealers		65,847	65,052	66,920	62,100	60,522	58,752
Sold directly to consumers		3,637	3,279	2,995	3,279	3,795	3,953
Total		69,484	68,331	69,915	65,379	64,317	62,705
Gross income (including home use)		70,058	68,614	70,200	65,660	64,586	62,969
Total value (including milk fed to calves)		70,920	69,604	71,052	66,644	65,392	63,496

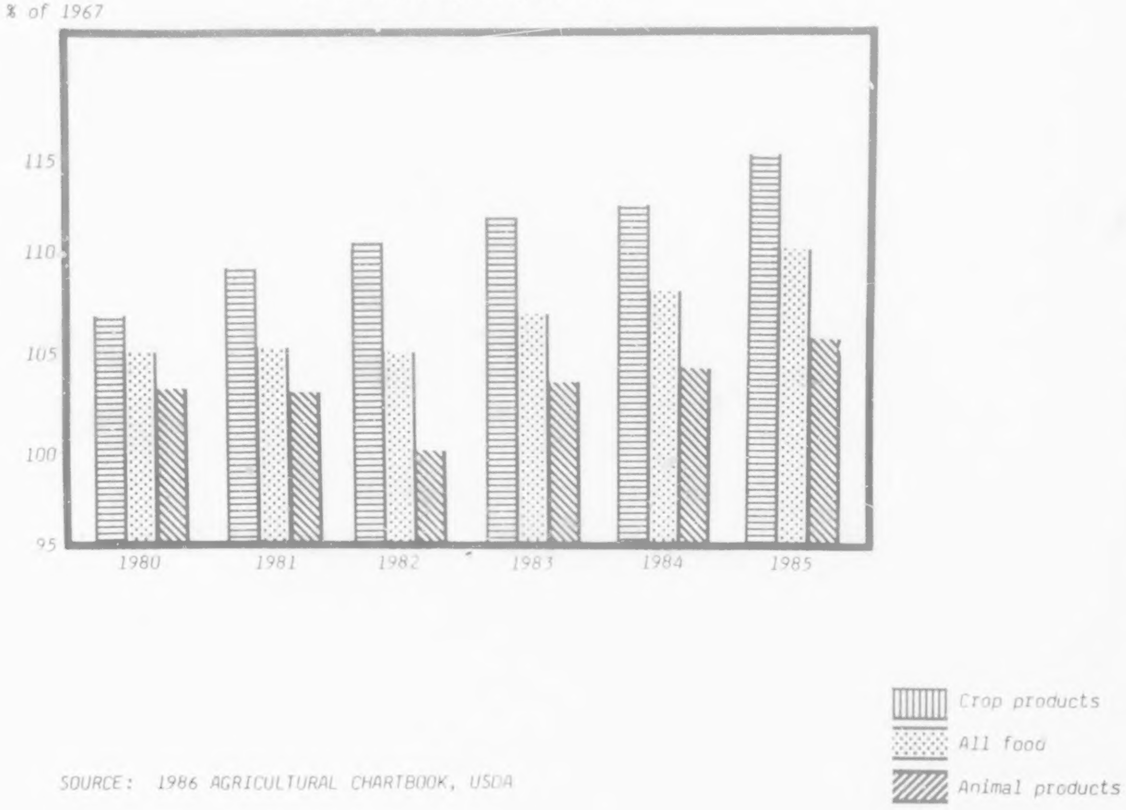
NEW JERSEY: MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1981-1986

Products	Quantity made					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	-- 1,000 pounds --					
Cheese (excludes cottage cheese)	61,166	66,326	47,803	42,063	43,394	43,375
	-- 1,000 gallons --					
Total ice cream	15,770	20,192	24,474	26,298	25,794	23,536
Ice milk	3,498	4,649	5,678	4,123	5,109	4,520
Milk sherbert	343	407	283	170	170	323
Water ices	161	142	316	305	517	1/
Total ice cream mix	10,287	13,401	1/	1/	17,297	16,023
All other mix	2,782	3,165	3,762	3,411	2,746	1/

Products	Equivalent whole milk used (1,000 pounds)					
Cheese	110,327	128,260	1/	1/	1/	1/
Ice cream and other frozen products	268,447	349,613	421,016	432,228	436,659	399,059
Other milk products	327	354,152	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	379,101	832,025	828,269	838,638	858,192	818,779
Duplications	30,824	64,951	55,065	52,161	52,413	50,686
Net total	348,277	767,074	773,204	786,477	805,779	768,093

1/ Not published.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD



SOURCE: 1986 AGRICULTURAL CHARTBOOK, USDA

NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1981-1986

County	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- Average number of milk cows --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	6,000	5,800	5,500	5,100	5,000	4,400
Morris	500	400	300	300	300	300
Somerset	2,400	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,000
Sussex	7,000	7,100	7,400	7,400	7,100	6,500
Warren	9,800	9,600	9,800	9,900	9,500	8,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,600	4,300	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200
Middlesex	2/	2/	400	300	300	200
Monmouth	900	900	800	700	700	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	800	800	800	800	700	700
Gloucester	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400
Salem	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,400	6,300	6,400
Other counties	1,000	1,000	400	400	400	400
STATE	41,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000
			-- Milk per cow (lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	12,100	12,240	12,450	12,100	12,200	13,300
Morris	11,600	11,250	12,670	13,330	12,670	11,330
Somerset	12,040	12,050	12,550	11,810	12,860	13,650
Sussex	12,290	12,350	12,490	12,160	12,940	13,460
Warren	12,080	12,250	12,550	12,120	12,830	13,390
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	11,850	12,370	12,360	12,400	12,770	13,690
Middlesex	2/	2/	11,000	11,670	12,000	14,000
Monmouth	11,560	12,000	12,500	13,290	13,140	13,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	11,880	12,500	12,380	11,250	12,430	13,000
Gloucester	11,620	12,000	12,620	11,540	13,000	13,070
Salem	12,070	12,560	12,630	12,270	13,220	13,380
Other counties	11,900	12,200	12,500	12,250	12,750	12,750
STATE	12,049	12,300	12,500	12,154	12,816	13,389
			-- Total milk production (1,000 lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	72,600	71,000	68,500	61,700	61,100	58,500
Morris	5,800	4,500	3,800	4,000	3,800	3,400
Somerset	28,900	26,500	27,600	24,800	27,000	27,300
Sussex	86,000	87,700	92,400	90,000	91,900	87,500
Warren	118,400	117,600	123,000	120,000	121,900	117,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	54,500	53,200	54,400	53,300	54,900	57,500
Middlesex	2/	2/	4,400	3,500	3,600	2,800
Monmouth	10,400	10,800	10,000	9,300	9,200	9,100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	9,500	10,000	9,900	9,000	8,700	9,100
Gloucester	15,100	15,600	16,400	15,000	16,500	18,300
Salem	80,900	82,900	84,600	78,500	83,300	85,600
Other counties	11,900	12,200	5,000	4,900	5,100	5,100
STATE	494,000	492,000	500,000	474,000	487,000	482,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1981-1986 1/

Item	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
EGGS							
Number of layers 2/	Thou.	1,312	1,202	1,076	1,053	1,814	1,865
Eggs per layer	No.	222	230	229	222	261	269
Eggs produced	Mil.	291	276	246	234	474	501
Eggs sold	Mil.	289	274	245	233	6/	6/
Price per dozen	Cents	66.0	65.0	67.0	88.0	65.0	73.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	15,895	14,842	13,679	17,087	6/	6/
Gross income 3/	$1,000	16,005	14,950	13,735	17,160	25,675	30,478
CHICKENS 4/							
Number raised	Thou.	1,328	984	926	962	6/	6/
Number sold	Thou.	1,000	1,100	700	480	800	1,400
Pounds sold	Thou.	4,200	4,730	2,940	2,016	3,360	5,880
Price per pound	Cents	11.0	10.0	16.0	27.0	19.0	21.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	462	473	470	544	6/	6/
Gross income 3/	$1,000	477	486	489	668	638	1,235
TURKEYS							
Number raised - total ...	Thou.	70	75	85	88	88	100
Pounds produced 5/	Thou.	1,442	1,418	1,726	1,901	1,883	2,130
Price per pound	Cents	72.0	82.0	95.0	93.0	93.0	100.0
Gross income 3/	$1,000	1,038	1,163	1,639	1,768	1,751	2,130
TOTAL GROSS INCOME 3/	$1,000	17,520	16,599	15,863	19,596	28,064	33,843

1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish.
2/ Average number on hand during the year.
3/ Includes value of production used in farm households.
4/ Includes farm and commercial operations, but excludes meat chickens.
5/ Includes home consumption.
6/ Estimates of chickens raised, home consumption of eggs and chickens, and related items have been discontinued.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY ON FARMS AND VALUE, DECEMBER 1, 1981-1986

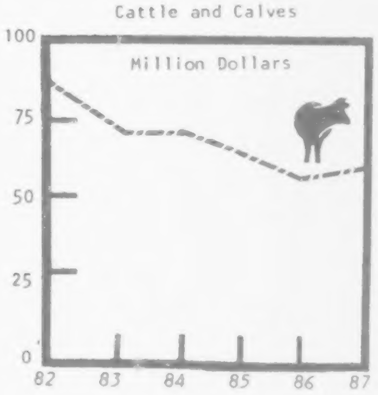
Class	Number and value					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	-- 1,000 --					
All Chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,500	1,218	1,220	1,410	2,055	2,070
Hens one year old and older	592	575	650	440	1,255	1,020
Pullets of laying age	745	515	450	790	545	900
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,337	1,090	1,100	1,230	1,800	1,920
Pullets over 3 months old but not yet laying .	117	107	15	105	90	10
Pullets less than 3 months of age	40	11	100	70	160	135
Other Chickens	6	10	5	5	5	5
	-- $1,000 --					
TOTAL VALUE	2,775	2,862	2,440	2,750	3,802	4,037

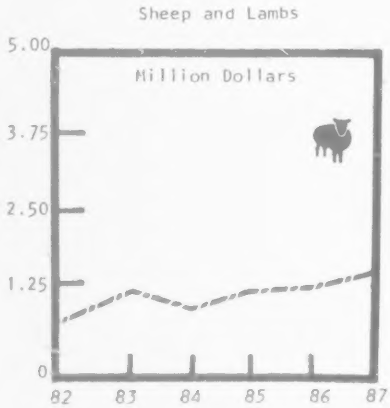
NEW JERSEY: LAYERS, EGGS PER LAYER AND PRODUCTION, BY MONTH, 1984-1986

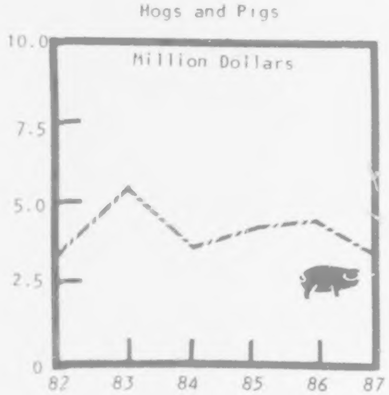
Item	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
December 1/ - February							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,298	1,307	1,063	1,064	1,396	1,850
Eggs per layer	Eggs	53.16	52.79	55.50	55.45	60.89	67.03
Total egg production	Million eggs	69	69	59	59	85	124
March - May							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,332	1,266	1,080	982	1,717	1,875
Eggs per layer	Eggs	59.31	61.00	60.19	59.06	67.56	68.27
Total egg production	Million eggs	79	77	65	58	116	128
June - August							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,286	1,144	1,082	999	2,052	1,850
Eggs per layer	Eggs	56.77	59.34	60.07	56.06	67.25	68.11
Total egg production	Million eggs	73	68	65	56	138	126
September - November							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,333	1,090	1,079	1,168	2,084	1,885
Eggs per layer	Eggs	52.51	56.97	52.83	52.23	64.78	65.25
Total egg production	Million eggs	70	62	57	61	135	123

1/ December, preceding year.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON NEW JERSEY FARMS







FARM INCOME AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

Cash receipts from all Garden State commodities in 1986 totaled $582.8 million. This was a decline of one percent from the 1985 cash receipt total of $587.1 million. The decrease from 1985 was primarily attributable to field crops. Both acreage levels and prices for most field crops were below 1985 figures.

Receipts for field crops in 1986 totaled $69.8 million compared with $81.3 million, a decrease of 14 percent. The majority of the decrease was due to a decline in acreage and depressed prices for corn, wheat and soybeans.

Income from vegetables totaled $114.4 million in 1986 compared with $114.7 million in 1985. A lower price combined with a lower yield resulted in a 20 percent decrease in receipts for tomatoes. Tomatoes showed the greatest decline from 1985. Cabbage had the highest increase at 56 percent followed by sweet corn at 26 percent.

Cash receipts for all fruit totaled $82.3 million, down 4 percent from 1985. Receipts for strawberries, blueberries and peaches were down $1.0 million, $2.5 million and $1.8 million respectively from 1985. Adverse weather caused a sharp decline in strawberry production resulting in a 33 percent decrease in receipts from 1985. Income from apples was up $1.7 million from 1985 while cranberry receipts showed only a slight increase.

Cash receipts from livestock, poultry and their products totaled $150.0 million, up 4 percent from the 1985 level of $144.5 million. Dairy products were the leading category with $62.7 million, down 3 percent from 1985. Cash receipts for horses took second place at $30.7 million, 4 percent more than 1985. Eggs, the third ranking category, brought in $30.5 million, up 19 percent from the previous year. Receipts for cattle and calves, and turkeys increased in 1986, but receipts for hogs decreased.

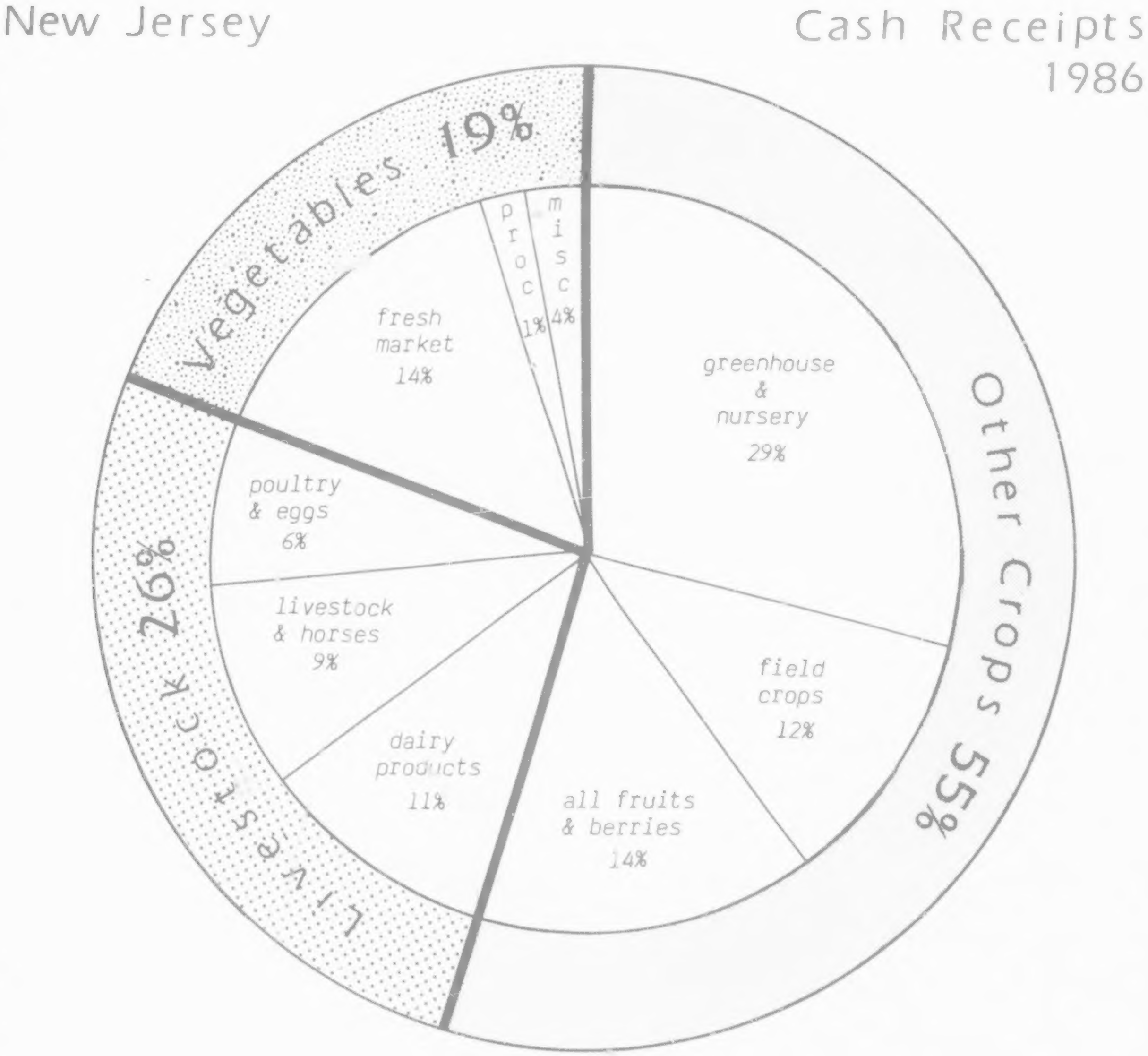
Total production expenditures in 1986 were $465.2 million compared with $494.5 million in 1985. The decrease of 6 percent was not attributable to any one or two categories. By component, the decreases between 1985 and 1986 were: feed—$4.2 million; seed—$1.6 million; fertilizer and lime—$6.3 million; repairs and operation of capital items—$4.9 million; depreciation and consumption of farm capital—$3.1 million; taxes on farm property—$1.5 million; interest on farm mortgage debt—$2.1 million; and miscellaneous—$6.5 million. The only increases between 1985 and 1986 occurred in hired labor, up $1.6 million and livestock, up $.1 million.

On the income side, cash receipts in 1986, at $582.8 million were down 1 percent from the 1985 total of $587.1 million. Government payments increased from $4.0 million to $6.5 million in 1986. Non-money income increased from $116.0 million in 1985 to $124.4 million in 1986. Other farm income remained virtually unchanged, up $.1 million to $44.6 million in 1986. Total gross income in 1986 was $758.3 million which was up 1 percent from 1985. Total net farm income in 1986

was $281.8 million which was up 10 percent from $256.6 million in 1985.

The total value of New Jersey farmland and buildings was estimated at $4.9 billion on February 1, 1987. This was an increase of 36 percent from the $3.6 billion a year earlier. The average value per acre was $5,321, up $1,408 or 36 percent from 1986. This is the highest average value per acre of any state in the nation. Since 1980, the average value per acre has increased 77 percent in the Garden State. Connecticut has the second highest value at $4,217 per acre.

The page on the balance sheet of the farming sector (both including and excluding farm households) is not published this year as the data was not available from the Economic Research Service at the time of printing.



NEW JERSEY: FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES, 1981-1986

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
			-- million dollars --			
CURRENT FARM OPERATING EXPENSES						
Feed	39.5	34.1	41.2	34.1	34.0	29.8
Livestock	8.0	7.8	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.3
Seed	18.4	14.5	13.7	15.8	15.3	13.7
Fertilizer and lime	29.9	29.2	24.0	26.9	28.2	21.9
Repairs and operation of capital items	67.9	61.1	60.7	58.4	61.2	56.3
Hired labor	71.0	72.3	69.9	69.9	70.4	72.0
Depreciation and consumption of farm capital	115.7	121.3	114.2	112.3	113.1	110.0
Taxes on farm property	28.2	28.7	36.8	36.2	37.9	36.4
Interest on farm mortgage debt	26.0	28.8	31.4	32.1	27.6	25.5
Net rent to non-farm landlords	-4.6	-1.4	-1.5	+1.3	+2.3	+1.5
Miscellaneous	77.8	102.6	101.2	100.3	99.3	92.8
TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES	477.8	498.0	498.1	492.6	494.5	465.2

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING, 1981-1986

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
			-- million dollars --			
Cash receipts from farm marketings	493.0	511.5	521.4	538.6	587.1	582.8
Government payments 1/	1.5	1.1	4.4	7.3	4.0	6.5
Non-money income 2/	99.3	112.3	111.3	110.1	116.0	124.4
Other farm income 3/	28.5	29.8	33.3	39.7	44.7	44.6
TOTAL GROSS FARM INCOME	622.3	654.7	670.4	695.7	751.8	758.3
Farm production expenses	477.8	499.0	498.1	492.6	494.5	465.2
Realized net farm income	144.5	155.7	172.3	203.1	257.3	293.1
Net change in farm inventories	+3.1	+1.9	-11.2	+13.6	-0.7	-11.3
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	147.6	157.6	161.1	216.7	256.6	281.8

1/ Payments made directly to farm producers in connection with farm programs. 2/ Rental value of housing provided by farm dwellings and value of farm products consumed directly in farm households. 3/ Includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, etc.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Cash receipts differ slightly from those on page 86 due to method of calculation.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE, 1981-1987

Year	Value of land and buildings		Taxes levied on farm real estate		
	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Average taxes per $100 of full value ($)
1981	3,131	3,040	20.4	21.77	.72
1982	3,245	3,181	22.[illegible]	23.48	.74
1983	3,140	3,140	22.6	24.64	.78
1984	3,137	3,234	23.7	25.38	.78
1985	3,314	3,525	24.2	25.89	.73
1986	3,600	3,913	24.0	25.63	.66
1987	4,896	5,321	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Farm Real Estate Market Development and Farm Real Estate Taxes, Economic Research Service, USDA.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES, 1981-1986

Commodity	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
			-- $1,000 --			
Livestock and Products						
Eggs	15,895	14,842	13,679	17,087	25,675	30,478
Turkeys	1,038	1,163	1,639	1,768	1,751	2,130
Other poultry	2,309	2,031	2,050	1,456	2,088	1,320
All poultry and eggs	19,242	18,036	17,368	20,311	29,514	35,163
Dairy products	69,484	68,331	69,915	65,379	64,317	62,705
Cattle and calves	16,238	11,186	10,177	10,865	11,435	12,537
Hogs	8,430	6,104	9,334	7,269	5,916	5,415
Horses 2/	19,508	26,000	27,300	28,400	29,536	30,717
Other livestock	1,946	2,481	2,689	2,522	3,736	3,646
All livestock except poultry	115,606	114,102	119,415	114,435	114,940	115,020
ALL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	134,848	132,138	136,783	134,746	144,454	150,183
Field Crops						
Corn	22,209	20,359	17,694	15,335	22,742	16,410
Wheat	8,150	6,051	5,155	5,182	5,506	3,185
Hay	10,300	11,879	12,343	13,061	13,933	14,254
Soybeans	30,351	25,033	23,089	24,014	22,785	17,413
Potatoes	13,972	10,894	13,018	12,804	11,044	11,456
Sweet potatoes	3,873	3,293	2,693	3,354	4,264	4,293
Other field crops	2,914	2,623	2,789	2,730	2,982	2,744
ALL FIELD CROPS	91,769	80,132	76,781	76,480	81,256	69,755
Vegetables for Fresh Market						
Tomatoes	20,582	25,186	12,520	13,737	19,720	15,754
Sweet corn	11,123	11,378	11,256	11,300	11,206	14,109
Lettuce	7,347	6,261	7,096	6,213	4,194	5,448
Asparagus	2,669	3,296	2,547	2,127	2,473	2,326
Peppers	7,685	9,847	9,658	8,794	11,489	12,398
Cabbage	5,878	7,076	8,232	5,837	5,377	8,525
Snap beans	6,159	5,530	5,721	5,855	6,148	5,512
Cucumbers	3,881	4,925	3,953	5,088	4,914	5,475
Spinach	3,136	3,865	5,876	3,696	4,428	4,754
Escarole	4,115	2,880	3,853	2,572	3,247	3,174
Eggplant	3,156	2,693	2,445	2,765	2,876	3,792
Vegetables for Processing						
Cucumbers for pickles	1,726	3/	3/	2,142	1,483	1,258
Snap beans	4,203	4,997	2,256	4,541	5,352	2,868
Tomatoes	8,398	9,333	5,734	6,323	6,914	3,805
Miscellaneous Vegetables	20,989	25,356	23,983	19,388	24,892	25,157
ALL VEGETABLES	111,047	122,623	102,583	100,378	114,713	114,355
Fruits						
Peaches	21,368	21,964	25,273	14,310	25,454	23,643
Apples	11,529	17,411	13,450	14,458	12,931	14,651
Blueberries	18,201	21,360	18,260	17,980	25,688	23,216
Strawberries	2,950	2,563	2,555	2,965	3,062	2,063
Cranberries	9,485	13,806	12,209	15,097	17,696	17,973
Other fruits and berries	668	743	690	733	703	719
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES	64,201	77,847	72,437	65,543	85,534	82,265
Greenhouse, nursery and sod	92,215	98,508	132,500	161,207	160,955	166,060
Mushrooms	368	295	364	287	210	227
ALL CROPS	359,600	379,405	384,665	403,895	442,668	432,662
ALL COMMODITIES	494,448	511,543	521,448	538,641	587,122	582,845

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The cash receipts figure for horses is esimated by N.J. Division of Markets, Equine Program.
3/ Not estimated separately due to budget cuts. Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1981-1986

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CORN (dollars per bushel)												
1981	3.82	3.78	3.72	3.75	3.78	3.64	3.65	3.30	2.85	2.62	2.53	2.43
1982	2.64	2.70	2.64	2.70	2.80	2.76	2.75	2.58	2.32	2.17	2.28	2.32
1983	2.46	2.67	2.85	3.15	3.22	3.32	3.42	3.89	3.85	3.72	3.69	3.60
1984	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.80	3.70	3.79	3.76	3.36	3.15	2.95	2.80	2.75
1985	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.65	2.35	2.15	2.10	2.45
1986	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.55	1.70
WHEAT (dollars per bushel)												
1981	4.36	4.25	4.01	3.92	3.78	3.36	3.20	3.24	3.25	3.45	3.61	3.63
1982	3.52	3.59	3.42	3.50	3.50	3.15	3.14	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.98	3.08
1983	3.11	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.33	3.11	3.25	3.47	3.52	3.60	3.50	3.50
1984	3.68	3.62	3.60	3.56	3.54	3.65	3.35	3.38	3.59	3.52	3.50	3.30
1985	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.50	3.35	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00
1986	3.20	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.00	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.60	2.55	2.65
SOYBEANS (dollars per bushel)												
1981	7.81	7.30	7.10	7.63	7.20	7.00	7.20	6.77	6.21	6.16	5.80	5.85
1982	5.93	6.07	5.93	6.20	6.32	6.13	6.11	5.79	5.33	5.19	5.37	5.30
1983	5.41	5.63	5.70	6.15	6.12	5.74	6.28	7.98	8.44	7.96	8.00	7.50
1984	7.70	7.20	7.64	7.66	8.38	7.48	6.79	6.13	5.94	5.97	6.25	5.90
1985	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.90	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.10	5.10	4.75	4.80	4.90
1986	5.15	4.95	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.00	4.75	4.70	4.55	4.70	4.75
POTATOES (dollars per cwt)												
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.30	6.70	6.40	6.50	6.90	6.95
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.35	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.70	---
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.60	8.30	8.60	8.25	7.80	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.00	7.40	7.35	6.75	6.40	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.15	3.60	3.80	3.95	3.75	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.95	5.70	6.25	7.40	8.50	---
ALFALFA HAY, baled (dollars per ton)												
1981	114.50	115.00	106.50	107.00	108.00	91.00	87.20	99.00	103.00	102.00	105.00	110.00
1982	108.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	133.00	125.00	115.00	112.00	113.00	107.00	109.00	115.00
1983	110.00	120.00	115.00	111.00	109.00	105.00	99.00	110.00	119.00	117.00	121.00	119.00
1984	125.00	117.00	121.00	124.00	135.00	135.00	110.00	125.00	116.00	120.00	109.00	120.00
1985	130.00	126.00	115.00	110.00	103.50	116.50	100.00	102.00	100.00	99.50	95.00	103.00
1986	102.00	115.00	105.00	115.00	110.00	120.00	124.00	129.00	127.00	121.00	116.00	120.00
OTHER HAY, baled (dollars per ton)												
1981	83.50	80.00	80.00	77.00	75.00	72.00	74.00	74.00	76.00	78.00	82.00	90.00
1982	90.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	98.00	89.00	85.00	86.00	81.00	82.00	86.00
1983	85.00	90.00	90.00	86.00	85.10	88.00	88.00	88.20	93.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
1984	97.40	90.00	83.00	83.70	91.10	91.10	81.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	82.00	89.00
1985	96.00	96.00	90.00	85.00	83.00	94.00	84.50	80.00	78.00	79.00	74.00	90.00
1986	75.00	79.00	82.00	85.00	80.00	86.20	89.50	88.00	89.00	85.00	82.00	92.00
ALL HAY (dollars per ton)												
1981	100.50	99.50	94.50	93.50	93.00	82.50	81.20	88.00	91.00	91.00	94.50	101.00
1982	100.00	101.00	108.00	108.00	112.00	108.00	98.00	94.80	96.00	90.00	92.00	96.50
1983	94.00	101.00	100.00	95.00	93.70	94.10	92.00	96.00	102.00	104.00	105.00	104.00
1984	107.00	100.00	96.70	98.20	107.00	107.00	91.00	99.00	99.50	100.50	91.50	100.00
1985	108.00	107.00	99.00	94.00	90.50	102.00	90.00	87.90	85.90	86.40	81.60	94.70
1986	84.70	92.00	90.30	95.80	91.00	99.00	102.00	103.00	103.00	98.00	94.00	102.00

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1981-1986

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
APPLES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1981	16.0	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.5	16.0	15.0	16.7	16.3	17.2	19.5	19.5
1982	19.5	22.8	21.5	21.9	22.8	26.7	22.6	23.0	18.5	17.0	16.5	16.8
1983	16.3	16.2	18.5	17.6	17.9	16.0	16.4	18.1	13.6	16.1	17.4	17.4
1984	17.3	17.0	21.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	17.6	17.0	19.0	17.0	17.7	18.3
1985	16.9	17.1	19.0	16.6	20.0	20.0	13.7	30.0	19.4	19.5	20.0	20.0
1986	23.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	20.0	18.0	14.8	15.2	24.0	24.0	22.0	19.0
PEACHES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.9	22.0	30.6	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.6	29.6	27.0	---	---	---
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.3	25.8	19.4	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	29.0	31.0	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.0	27.8	32.5	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.0	21.9	25.7	---	---	---
CATTLE (dollars per cwt)												
1981	43.30	45.10	43.50	44.00	46.70	45.40	40.90	48.30	43.80	42.00	40.80	38.50
1982	39.80	40.20	41.20	42.90	46.50	46.80	43.70	43.50	44.20	41.70	41.70	41.30
1983	40.80	41.80	44.60	45.40	45.70	47.90	44.00	41.50	41.30	41.00	39.60	38.20
1984	39.30	42.90	43.50	45.90	48.20	43.70	44.20	41.10	38.30	36.80	36.50	37.60
1985	38.30	38.80	38.90	38.20	41.20	38.80	37.50	36.00	33.80	33.70	33.30	34.00
1986	33.20	35.90	35.70	33.60	35.00	36.00	37.00	34.50	36.20	36.40	35.80	36.10
CALVES (dollars per cwt)												
1981	86.40	86.40	78.50	78.90	97.20	93.20	93.80	89.50	85.00	84.00	76.00	73.50
1982	63.60	75.70	83.90	71.50	80.30	68.10	73.60	77.20	69.70	60.80	62.30	61.60
1983	59.40	64.60	67.20	72.40	79.90	76.90	68.70	65.70	62.80	58.10	53.00	58.70
1984	64.00	55.50	68.60	71.00	75.90	65.60	67.30	50.30	51.40	58.70	51.30	55.50
1985	58.60	58.00	58.30	65.10	59.40	65.00	56.90	61.00	62.30	60.20	54.50	60.20
1986	55.00	61.00	60.00	55.00	57.80	65.00	65.00	60.00	62.00	64.50	65.00	60.00
HOGS (dollars per cwt)												
1981	40.40	41.60	40.60	44.90	40.40	46.60	48.20	47.10	45.90	41.40	39.90	43.90
1982	46.40	50.30	49.30	56.40	56.20	61.70	61.60	59.60	50.10	52.80	54.40	57.50
1983	55.60	54.00	55.50	52.30	55.50	48.50	48.40	53.10	45.40	40.10	41.50	49.30
1984	50.50	47.60	42.60	49.70	43.80	47.70	49.90	52.30	45.60	42.00	45.60	47.60
1985	46.90	50.70	47.70	45.10	40.90	45.10	45.70	43.90	44.80	46.50	45.50	47.20
1986	45.00	45.20	44.20	42.50	47.30	48.20	54.00	61.00	64.00	55.00	54.00	52.00
MILK COWS (dollars per head)												
1981	1,340	1,360	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,340	1,320	1,320	1,300
1982	1,300	---	---	1,250	---	---	1,300	---	---	1,200	---	---
1983	1,160	---	---	1,140	---	---	1,170	---	---	1,000	---	---
1984	1,000	---	---	970	---	---	1,000	---	---	970	---	---
1985	960	---	---	910	---	---	940	---	---	910	---	---
1986	840	---	---	860	---	---	900	---	---	850	---	---
MILK, sold to plants (dollars per cwt)												
1981	14.40	14.40	14.20	14.00	13.70	13.50	13.90	14.00	14.30	14.60	14.50	14.40
1982	14.30	14.10	13.90	13.70	13.20	13.40	13.70	13.90	14.10	14.40	14.40	14.00
1983	14.30	14.30	14.00	13.80	13.50	13.30	13.60	14.00	14.20	14.40	14.60	14.50
1984	14.10	13.80	13.60	13.40	13.20	13.10	13.50	13.90	14.40	14.60	14.80	13.60
1985	14.40	14.10	13.40	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.50	12.60	12.70	13.00	13.10	13.00
1986	12.90	12.80	12.50	12.20	12.00	11.90	12.40	12.80	13.30	13.70	14.00	13.80
EGGS, (cents per dozen)												
1981	69.0	66.0	64.0	69.0	62.0	58.0	62.0	62.0	68.0	71.0	73.0	68.0
1982	67.6	71.0	73.0	68.0	62.0	59.0	59.0	60.0	63.5	63.5	63.3	58.6
1983	53.1	58.1	66.4	72.7	72.7	70.8	63.8	69.6	70.0	70.6	81.0	98.3
1984	102.0	98.9	98.5	101.0	90.0	89.3	89.7	71.8	75.0	77.4	79.6	67.6
1985	56.5	61.4	59.8	56.0	60.2	65.0	75.0	66.0	65.0	72.2	73.0	78.0
1986	76.0	75.0	80.0	89.0	72.0	68.0	63.0	75.0	68.0	71.0	72.0	71.0

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED, MONTHLY, 1981-1986

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
LAYING FEED (dollars per ton)												
1981	205.00	210.00	205.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	205.00	210.00	195.00	191.00	188.00	195.00
1982	190.00	193.00	186.00	175.00	180.00	183.00	174.00	172.00	171.00	176.00	170.00	174.00
1983	175.00	175.00	183.00	205.00	200.00	197.00	194.00	199.00	220.00	215.00	210.00	210.00
1984	205.00	225.00	205.00	205.00	210.00	220.00	215.00	205.00	205.00	200.00	192.00	200.00
1985	180.00	184.00	185.00	191.00	197.00	187.00	174.00	168.00	153.00	163.00	163.00	162.00
1986 2/	162.00	172.00										
BROILER GROWER (dollars per ton)												
1981	230.00	235.00	220.00	225.00	235.00	235.00	230.00	235.00	220.00	220.00	200.00	220.00
1982	205.00	210.00	210.00	196.00	210.00	203.00	237.00	262.00	178.00	202.00	193.00	180.00
1983	235.00	201.00	235.00	255.00	204.00	204.00	208.00	208.00	230.00	306.00	294.00	227.00
1984	275.00	287.00	285.00	241.00	225.00	284.00	220.00	227.00	239.00	203.00	211.00	205.00
1985	202.00	211.00	206.00	197.00	212.00	211.00	191.00	191.00	180.00	190.00	189.00	172.00
1986 1/												
CHICK STARTER FEED (dollars per ton)												
1981	245.00	245.00	235.00	240.00	255.00	250.00	235.00	235.00	215.00	235.00	210.00	220.00
1982	210.00	215.00	220.00	210.00	220.00	210.00	202.00	223.00	199.00	197.00	193.00	194.00
1983	205.00	206.00	218.00	230.00	225.00	225.00	218.00	229.00	239.00	245.00	242.00	243.00
1984	298.00	234.00	232.00	232.00	242.00	246.00	249.00	237.00	234.00	229.00	218.00	222.00
1985	201.00	212.00	215.00	215.00	216.00	211.00	200.00	199.00	187.00	193.00	185.00	189.00
1986 1/												
TURKEY GROWER FEED (dollars per ton)												
1981	265.00	265.00	255.00	265.00	260.00	265.00	250.00	250.00	240.00	240.00	220.00	230.00
1982	240.00	235.00	235.00	225.00	230.00	232.00	236.00	233.00	232.00	222.00	225.00	220.00
1983	235.00	226.00	233.00	246.00	253.00	251.00	246.00	253.00	276.00	273.00	272.00	269.00
1984	283.00	264.00	259.00	253.00	270.00	263.00	258.00	262.00	255.00	254.00	253.00	247.00
1985	234.00	246.00	244.00	243.00	244.00	247.00	228.00	230.00	224.00	223.00	222.00	225.00
1986 1/												
MIXED DAIRY FEED, 16 percent protein (dollars per ton)												
1981	205.00	210.00	200.00	205.00	210.00	210.00	197.00	198.00	188.00	187.00	191.00	192.00
1982	195.00	191.00	191.00	183.00	189.00	188.00	185.00	184.00	178.00	183.00	174.00	183.00
1983	187.00	186.00	181.00	195.00	195.00	194.00	197.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	215.00	215.00
1984	215.00	210.00	210.00	205.00	210.00	215.00	205.00	205.00	200.00	197.00	181.00	182.00
1985	176.00	179.00	180.00	184.00	190.00	184.00	175.00	170.00	165.00	164.00	161.00	175.00
1986 2/	176.00	181.00										
VALUE OF CONCENTRATES FED TO DAIRY COWS (dollars per cwt)												
1981	10.00	---	---	9.70	---	---	9.70	---	---	9.00	---	---
1982	8.90	---	---	8.90	---	---	9.10	---	---	8.70	---	---
1983	8.80	---	---	8.70	---	---	8.80	---	---	9.40	---	---
1984	9.80	---	---	9.60	---	---	9.90	---	---	9.60	---	---
1985	9.15	---	---	9.00	---	---	8.80	---	---	8.60	---	---
1986 1/												

1/ Discontinued in 1986.
2/ Discontinued in March 1986.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED, MONTHLY, 1981-1986

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
BEEF CATTLE CONCENTRATE, 30 percent protein and over (dollars per cwt)												
1981	12.80	13.00	12.00	13.00	12.30	13.10	11.50	11.60	11.60	12.60	11.50	12.00
1982	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.90	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.70
1983	12.00	11.60	11.60	11.40	11.30	11.40	12.70	12.40	12.60	13.00	13.70	13.70
1984	14.10	12.90	13.30	13.60	13.10	13.20	12.80	12.10	11.90	13.00	11.70	12.40
1985	10.50	12.10	10.70	11.50	12.50	11.40	11.90	10.60	11.70	11.80	10.10	11.40
1986 1/.........												
MIXED HOG FEED, 14-18 percent (dollars per cwt)												
1981	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50
1982	10.50	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.90	10.00	9.80
1983	10.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.50	12.00
1984	12.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00
1985	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.00
1986 2/..........	10.50	10.50										
COTTONSEED MEAL, 41 percent protein (dollars per cwt)												
1981	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	16.50
1982	16.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	18.00	18.00	16.50
1983	16.50	16.50	18.25	19.25	16.25	16.80	16.40	18.40	16.80	16.80	18.40	16.80
1984	16.80	16.80	17.25	17.25	18.60	17.75	16.40	17.40	20.40	15.20	15.10	15.40
1985	16.70	15.40	15.10	16.70	16.70	16.70	16.50	15.50	15.60	16.20	16.20	15.60
1986 1/..........												
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44 percent protein (dollars per cwt)												
1981	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.50	17.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50
1982	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	15.50
1983	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.50
1984	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	14.00	14.00
1985	13.50	14.00	14.00	14.50	15.00	14.00	13.50	13.00	13.00	14.00	12.50	13.00
1986 2/..........	14.00	14.00										
CORN MEAL (dollars per cwt)												
1981	9.60	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.80	9.50	9.50
1982	8.90	8.90	9.60	9.00	9.40	9.90	10.00	9.10	8.60	8.90	8.70	9.00
1983	8.70	9.10	9.20	9.60	10.00	9.90	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	10.50
1984	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.00
1985	9.60	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.80	9.60	9.50	9.50	9.40	8.90	9.00	9.10
1986 2/..........	9.60	9.30										
BRAN (dollars per cwt)												
1981	12.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00
1982	11.00	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00
1983	11.00	11.50	10.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00
1984	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	11.50
1985	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00
1986 2/..........	11.00	11.00										

1/ Discontinued in 1986.
2/ Discontinued in March 1986.

NORTHEAST AND U.S.: ANNUAL PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, SELECTED ITEMS, 1981-1986 1/

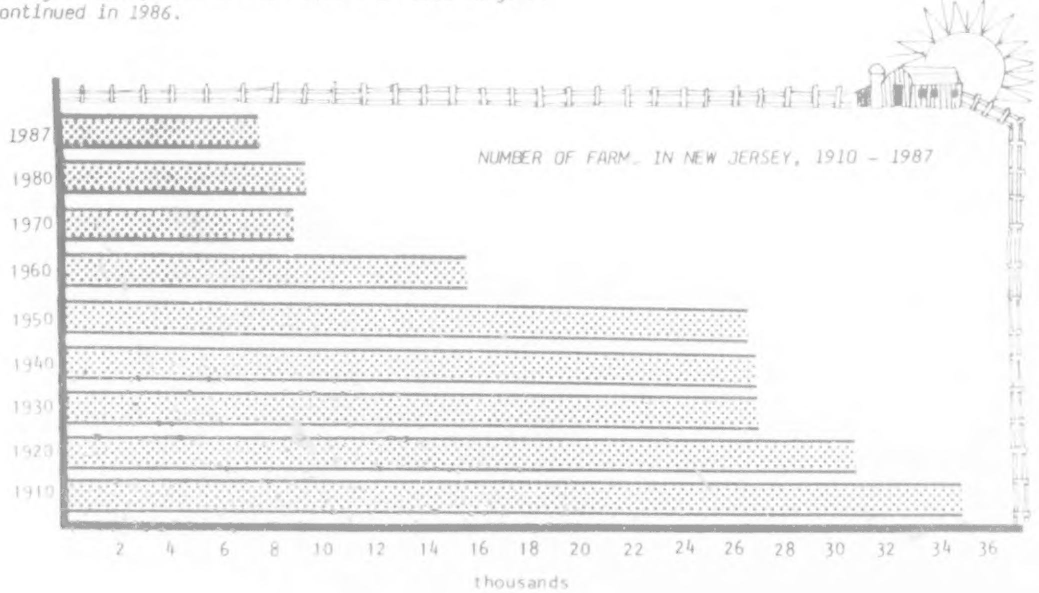
Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
			-- dollars --			
BUILDING AND FENCING MATERIALS						
Dressed boards, 1" Pine, No. 2 and better, per 1,000 bd ft	879	844	878	906	940	653
Shingles, asphalt, mineral surface, 240 lb 2/	31.58	30.88	30.72	30.60	29.23	25.33
Roofing, galvinized (steel) 28-29 ga per 100 sq ft	48.07	49.12	50.25	49.75	48.13	41.23
Portland cement, per 94 lb net	5.12	5.39	5.69	5.98	6.29	6.25
Concrete blocks, 8" x 8", 16" per 100	75.33	77.68	78.60	79.97	82.00	94.70
Field and stock fence, 6" stay, 32" high, per 20 rod roll.	92.93	96.30	94.93	94.10	95.75	79.38
Post, steel, (line fence) each	3.62	3.60	3.54	3.57	3.72	2.59
Nails, 8D., common, per lb	.701	.719	.714	.691	.694	.640
FUELS AND MOTOR SUPPLIES 4/						
Gasoline, regular, bulk delivery, per gallon	1.283	1.183	1.116	1.083	1.086	.980
Diesel fuel, per gallon	1.217	1.150	1.063	1.073	1.015	.880
Truck tires, 9.00 x 20, 10 ply, each 3/	175.00	181.25	172.50	168.75	206.25	206.33
Spark plugs, each	1.98	2.00	2.08	1.68	1.65	1.73
Anti-freeze, permanent, per gallon	5.70	5.85	5.60	4.58	4.45	4.[illegible]
FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES						
Wheel type farm tractors, 50-59 belt h.p., each	15,400	16,700	17,600	18,267	17,900	16,550
Moldboard plow, 3 bottoms, one-way each	2,165	2,315	2,420	2,555	2,565	2,595
Farm wagon (without box), less tires, each	834	877	920	978	984	1,050
Hand sprayer, pressure, 3-4 gal capacity, each	31.85	31.95	34.35	35.60	36.50	32.20
Nail hammer, 16 oz head, with handle, each	13.25	13.85	14.80	14.50	14.45	12.60
Adjustable end wrench, 10", each	10.38	10.93	11.53	11.63	11.63	11.07
FERTILIZER, per ton						
5-10-10	159.75	161.25	150.00	155.25	145.75	[illegible]
10-10-10	177.50	177.50	163.25	169.25	158.00	150.00
Ammonium nitrate, 33.5% N	223.75	232.50	220.25	229.75	210.00	4/
Urea, 45-46% N	270.75	269.75	243.50	252.00	233.75	200.00

1/ Fuels and Motor Supplies, Fertilizer and Farm Supplies estimates are an average for the Northeast Region. Prior to 1986, Fuels and Motor Supply estimates are for New Jersey. Building and Fencing Materials, and Farm Machinery estimates are an average for the U.S. Prior to 1986, Building and Fencing Materials, and Farm Machinery estimates were for the Northeast Region.

2/ Beginning in 1984 data is for fiberglass shingles, mineral surface, approximately 220 lbs per square.

3/ Beginning in 1985, data is for 10.00 x 20 load range F.

4/ Discontinued in 1986.



NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEARS 1982-1986

Commodity Group	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
NEW JERSEY 1/			-- $1,000,000 --		
Soybeans and soybean products	20.5	15.1	14.1	11.7	11.6
Fruits and preparations	10.3	8.3	6.0	5.0	5.1
Vegetables and preparations	10.8	8.8	7.0	7.3	8.9
Animals, meats and products	7.1	7.9	9.7	7.4	7.7
Poultry and products	---	---	---	---	---
Dairy products	1.7	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.2
Other	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.0
TOTAL	55.6	48.4	45.8	39.9	41.5
UNITED STATES					
Grains and feeds	17,114.8	15,049.9	17,303.8	13,285.4	9,475.8
Soybeans and soybean products	8,429.9	7,776.4	7,548.1	5,267.1	5,573.4
Fruits and preparations	1,394.1	1,374.3	1,270.2	1,200.1	1,237.0
Vegetables and preparations	1,442.6	989.5	998.5	945.8	1,000.1
Animals, meats and products 2/	2,251.5	2,187.3	2,523.4	2,485.5	2,812.2
Poultry meats	358.2	281.1	279.9	257.1	282.4
Dairy products	370.4	348.9	393.5	413.5	429.6
Other	7,735.7	6,762.1	7,709.4	7,346.3	5,513.8
TOTAL	39,097.2	34,769.5	38,026.8	31,200.8	26,324.3

1/ The export shares for New Jersey were derived from the State's contribution to national output. They do not show actual State exports, but instead reflect the prorated stake in the national export total. 2/ Includes hides, skins and mink pelts, excludes poultry.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, USDA, Economic Research Service.

FARM EXPORTS

California was the largest agricultural exporting state for the second consecutive year in fiscal year 1986 (October 1985 - September 1986). After replacing perennial leaders Illinois and Iowa for the first time in fiscal year 1985, California again ranked number one in fiscal year 1986 because of continued declines in exports from the large grain-producing states. U.S. farm exports fell 16 percent in fiscal year 1986, from $31.2 billion to $26.3 billion, following an 18 percent decline in fiscal year 1985.

California's agricultural exports fell from $2.7 billion to $2.4 billion in fiscal year 1986. Fruits ($739 million), nuts ($466 million), and vegetables ($416 million) accounted for 67 percent of the state's exports. Among California's other revenue earners were cotton ($160 million), wheat ($124 million), and rice ($77 million).

Other top 10 exporters included Illinois ($2.2 billion), Iowa ($2.1 billion), Kansas ($1.5 billion), Nebraska ($1.5 billion), Texas ($1.5 billion), Minnesota ($1.3 billion), Indiana ($1.1 billion), North Dakota ($1.0 billion), and Ohio ($1.0 billion). The only other time that Texas was lower than fourth was in 1975, when it was fifth.

The $11.7 billion decline in U.S. agricultural exports between fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1986 was not evenly divided among states or commodities. Both feed grain and wheat exports fell 48 percent; cotton, 71 percent; soybeans and products, 26 percent; and rice, 28 percent. These five groups combined accounted for $11.5 billion, or 99 percent, of the decline over the 2 year period. The states most seriously hurt by the drop were Iowa (-$1.22 billion), Texas (-$1.12 billion), North Dakota (-$890 million), Minnesota (-$816 million), and Illinois (-$777 million). These states accounted for $4.8 billion of the decline, or about 41 percent.

Agricultural export estimates by state are based on the assumption that if a state contributes a certain percentage of U.S. production of a given commodity, it receives the same percentage in export revenues. Additional information, if it exists, such as estimated feed use by state, wheat shipments by type, and customs data by port of export, is incorporated into the estimating procedure when the benefits of improved accuracy outweigh the costs of increased computations. State export shares for fiscal year 1984 and 1985 have been revised, primarily because of changes in production statistics.

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND-IN-FARMS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1910-1987 1/

Year	Number of Farms		Land-in-Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	-- number --		-- 1,000 acres --		-- acres --	
1910	34,400	6,406,200	---	---	---	---
1915	32,200	6,457,700	---	---	---	---
1920	30,600	6,517,500	---	---	---	---
1925	29,700	6,470,600	---	---	---	---
1930	27,300	6,545,600	---	---	---	---
1935	29,400	6,813,700	---	---	---	---
1940	27,200	6,349,800	---	---	---	---
1945	27,100	5,966,750	---	---	---	---
1950	26,900	5,647,800	1,770	1,202,019	66	213
1951	26,000	5,427,600	1,740	1,203,500	67	222
1952	25,000	5,197,500	1,720	1,204,930	69	232
1953	24,000	4,983,600	1,710	1,205,740	71	242
1954	23,000	4,798,200	1,700	1,206,355	74	251
1955	21,600	4,653,800	1,650	1,201,900	76	258
1956	20,200	4,514,100	1,600	1,197,070	79	265
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,100	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	116	429
1979	9,600	2,432,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,432,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	427
1981	9,500	2,433,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	425
1982	9,500	2,400,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	428
1983	9,500	2,370,200	1,000	1,024,195	105	432
1984	9,100	2,328,400	970	1,019,378	107	438
1985	8,700	2,274,730	940	1,014,383	109	446
1986	8,200	2,211,920	900	1,007,643	110	456
1987 2/..........	7,600	2,173,410	850	1,002,463	112	461

1/ The definition of a farm has undergone several changes during this century. The definitions of a farm as used in this table follow:

1975-1987	A farm is a place that sells or could sell $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.
1954-1974	A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of $50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more.
1951-1953	Estimates were "extrapolated" to provide a smooth transition from the earlier definitions to the 1959 definition.
1950	A farm is a place of 3 or more acres that produced farm products whose value amounted to $150 or more, exclusive of home gardens. Places of less than 3 acres which had sales of $250 or more were also considered farms.
1925-1945	A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more.
1910-1920	A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more. Places of less than 3 acres and less than $250 were counted as farms if they required the continuous services of at least one person.

2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION BY KINDS AND PRIMARY NUTRIENTS, 1986 1/

MIXED FERTILIZERS

Grade	Final Jan-Jun '86	Preliminary Jul-Dec '86	Preliminary 1986	Grade	Final Jan-Jun '86	Preliminary Jul-Dec '86	Preliminary 1986
		-- tons --				-- tons --	
0-10-40	494	169	663	14- 7-14	2,249	986	3,235
0-15-30	5/	5/	5/	14-14-14	1,117	213	1,330
0- x- x 2/	916	295	1,211	15-15-15	3,983	472	4,455
3- 9-12	4/	4/	4/	16- 8- 8	5,361	2,291	7,652
3-10-30	753	369	1,122	18-46- 0 (DAP)	1,169	183	1,352
5-10- 5	2,522	297	2,819	20- 3- 3	534	507	1,041
5-10-10	3,684	1,419	5,103	20- 5-10	526	337	863
5-10-15	948	111	1,059	20- 8- 8	602	539	1,141
6-12-12	4/	4/	4/	20-10-10	4/	4/	4/
8- 8- 8	554	42	596	20-20-20	60	56	116
9- 9- 9	3,020	777	3,797	25- 3- 3	625	87	712
10- 6- 4	4,803	2,179	6,982	25- 5-10	135	260	395
10-10-10	21,283	5,725	27,008	25- 5-15	567	430	997
10-20-10	367	115	482	26- 3- 3	341	125	466
10-20-20	5,127	1,241	6,368	27- 3- 3	2,218	436	2,654
12- 4- 8	241	121	362	30- 5-10	163	188	351
12-12-12	4/	4/	4/	32- 5- 7	206	369	575
14- 7- 7	3,028	407	3,435	OTHERS 3/:	32,894	16,940	49,834
TOTAL MIXTURES					100,490	37,686	138,176

MATERIALS

	Final Jan-Jun '86	Preliminary Jul-Dec '86	Preliminary 1986
CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS			
Ammonium Nitrate	1,316	225	1,541
Ammonium Sulfate	4/	4/	4/
Nitrogen Solutions	8,373	1,671	10,044
Sodium Nitrate	290	36	326
Urea	2,225	1,030	3,255
Urea-formaldehyde, 25 or 38% N	255	194	449
Others	1,486	631	2,117
TOTAL CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS	13,945	3,787	17,732
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS			
Ammonium Phosphate (Diammonium Phosphate, see 18-46-0 above)	4/	4/	4/
Superphosphate, 18-22% P_2O_5	4/	4/	4/
Superphosphate, 40-54% P_2O_5	250	76	326
Others	223	51	274
TOTAL PHOSPHATE MATERIALS	473	127	600
POTASH MATERIALS			
Potassium Chloride - (Muriate of Potash)	2,996	871	3,867
Others	483	390	873
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS	3,479	1,261	4,740
ORGANIC MATERIALS			
Dried Manure	7,579	8,047	15,626
Sewage and Tankage	4/	4/	4/
Others	916	862	1,778
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS	8,495	8,909	17,404
SOIL CONDITIONERS (Includes Gypsum)	1,641	3,559	5,200
TOTAL SECONDARY MATERIALS	2,029	95	2,124
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIALS	30,062	17,738	47,800
GRAND TOTAL - MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS	130,552	55,424	185,976
FARM UTILIZATION	94,100	22,361	116,461
NON-FARM UTILIZATION	36,452	33,063	69,515

1/ Compiled by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistical Service, USDA-NJDA from semi-annual sales reports submitted to the State Chemist by registered fertilizer firms. 2/ Total production of non-nitrogen mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage. 3/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items. 4/ Not published, included in "Others"; with less than three plants reporting mixture or material. 5/ Included in total production of non-nitrogen materials (0- x- x category) due to less than three plants reporting.

NURSERY SUMMARY

The impact of the nursery, greenhouse and sod industries on the State's economy is highly significant. In 1986, cash receipts were estimated at $166 million, which was up $5 million or 3 percent from 1985.

The most recent nursery statistics tabulated by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service are based on a survey conducted in 1985. This survey found that there were about 980 nursery firms in 1984, which totaled over $221 million in gross receipts. Of this total, wholesale sales comprised 42 percent, 29 percent was from landscaping sales, 25 percent from retail sales and 4 percent was from other sales of plants, materials and labor.

Total cash receipts, which is the total value of plants produced in New Jersey plus the total material and labor value, amounted to $148.8 million. The top county in cash receipts was Morris followed by Mercer, Monmouth, Gloucester and Burlington counties.

Most of New Jersey's nurseries are located in the northern and central regions. In 1984, the county containing the most nursery operations was Monmouth with Burlington ranking second. Bergen, Morris and Cumberland ranked third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, NURSERY INDUSTRY, 1984

District	Number of Reports	Total Gross Receipts 1/	Total Value of Sod	Total Value of Plants Produced in New Jersey	Total Value of Material and Labor	Total Cash Receipts 1/
				-- thousand dollars --		
North District 2/..	388	105,485	981	34,203	24,980	59,183
Central District 3/	347	73,798	1,992	39,090	15,994	55,084
South District 4/..	245	42,005	1,193	29,356	5,183	34,539
STATE	980	221,288	4,096	102,649	46,157	148,806

1/ Excludes value of sod. 2/ The North District is comprised of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties. 3/ The Central District consists of Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties. 4/ Counties in the South District are Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, NURSERY INDUSTRY, 1984

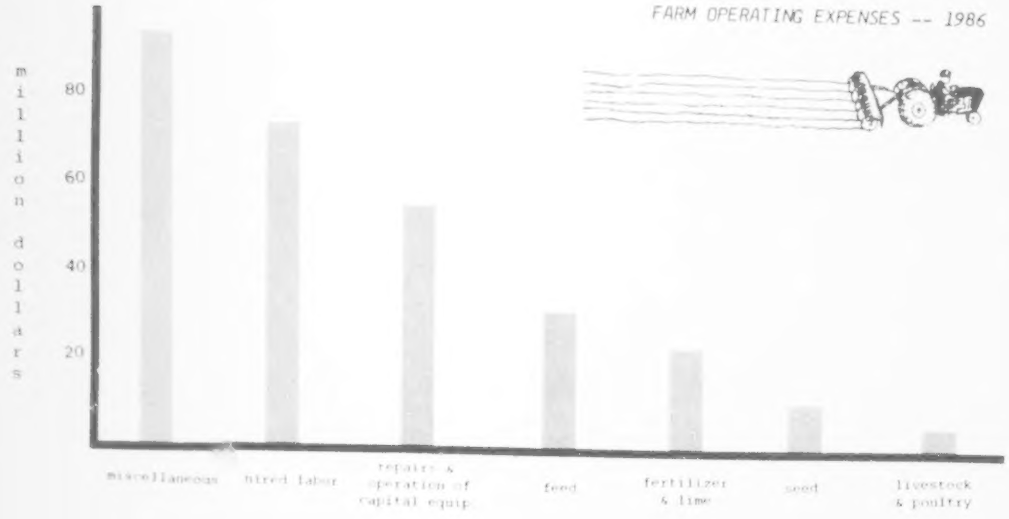
District	Number of Employees	Total Wages Paid to All Workers ($1,000)	Total Greenhouse Area (1,000 sq ft)	Outdoor Nursery Stock Acreage	Total Land in Nurseries
North District 1/...	3,392	24,380	3,763	2,109.0	8,241.0
Central District 2/.	3,223	19,848	4,789	8,236.0	16,242.0
South District 3/...	1,771	8,557	4,113	4,341.0	9,874.0
STATE	8,386	52,785	12,665	14,686.0	34,357.0

1/ The North District is comprised of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties. 2/ The Central District consists of Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties. 3/ Counties in the South District are Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 1983-1986

County	Number of certified nurseries				Acreage in nursery stock			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
NORTH DISTRICT								
Bergen	90	84	85	81	249.2	268.9	244.1	273.2
Essex	14	14	13	13	34.6	30.1	33.7	27.5
Hunterdon	63	64	63	65	718.1	755.1	845.7	941.2
Morris	62	58	58	60	195.7	218.2	221.2	228.0
Passaic	26	25	23	21	66.1	85.5	70.5	84.1
Somerset	55	50	46	47	379.2	472.8	399.5	415.2
Sussex	28	28	29	30	201.0	192.5	213.1	224.1
Union	21	21	21	21	38.8	23.9	40.2	53.3
Warren	18	18	16	15	60.1	77.1	74.4	86.6
CENTRAL DISTRICT								
Burlington	69	72	73	76	689.4	694.2	799.4	988.5
Mercer	48	49	45	45	457.4	477.3	488.4	460.8
Middlesex	60	60	63	61	1,213.3	1,271.0	1,266.5	1,278.6
Monmouth	129	132	133	138	4,346.4	4,591.4	4,729.0	4,587.9
Ocean	25	26	27	28	75.2	74.4	75.6	96.9
SOUTH DISTRICT								
Atlantic	43	41	41	39	387.9	308.8	297.3	309.3
Camden	27	26	25	27	98.1	98.0	97.8	98.8
Cape May	10	10	11	11	63.2	61.9	78.9	74.4
Cumberland	92	92	92	89	1,107.4	1,202.9	1,419.0	1,473.1
Gloucester	80	84	82	84	1,480.0	1,478.1	1,638.3	1,743.6
Salem	32	33	26	25	536.8	528.3	495.2	494.4
STATE	992	987	972	976	12,397.9	12,910.4	13,527.8	13,939.2

SOURCE: Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.



FARM OPERATING EXPENSES -- 1986

Reports Issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

Current estimates of many data items included in this publication are available from the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service at various times throughout the year. The table below indicates the months in which data are available. Current data may be obtained by calling the Agricultural Statistics Service. The six separate mailing lists are: (1) Farm Facts, (2) Weekly Weather Crop, (3) New Jersey Agricultural Statistics, (4) Farm Numbers, (5) Annual Vegetable Summary, (6) Fertilizer Report. Reports are available free of charge to farmers and agri-business firms who provide the basic data on which reports are based. Within availability constraints, a copy of New Jersey Agricultural Statistics is available to New Jersey residents without charge. An order form may be obtained by calling (609) 292-6385 or by writing the Agricultural Statistics Service.

REPORT	ANTICIPATED RELEASE FROM TRENTON				
FIELD CROPS:					
CORN	Jan	July	Aug		
SOYBEANS	Jan	July	Aug		
WHEAT	May	July	Sept		
POTATOES	Jan	July	Aug	Dec	
SWEET POTATOES	Jan	May	Aug	Sept	Oct
GRAIN STOCKS	Jan	April	July	Oct	
FRUIT AND BERRIES:					
APPLES	Jan	July	Aug	Oct	
PEACHES	Jan	June	July	Aug	
BLUEBERRIES	July	Oct			
CRANBERRIES	Jan	Aug			
STRAWBERRIES	April	June	Sept		
VEGETABLES:					
SWEET CORN AND TOMATOES	July	Dec			
LETTUCE	April	Oct	Dec		
PROCESSING VEGETABLES	Mar	June	July	Sept	Dec
WEEKLY DIGEST	Weekly: April through October				
ANNUAL SUMMARY	January				
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY:					
MILK PRODUCTION	Jan	April	July	Oct	
EGG PRODUCTION	Mar	June	Sept	Dec	
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER	January through December				
LIVESTOCK INVENTORIES	January				
COLD STORAGE	January through December				
FARM PRICES AND INCOME:					
PRICES PAID AND RECEIVED BY FARMERS	January through December				
CASH RECEIPTS AND FARM INCOME	September				
FERTILIZER	May and November				
MUSHROOMS	August				
NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS	August				
PLANTING INTENTIONS	April				
NJ AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (INCLUDES COUNTY DATA)	October				

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CN 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Area Code 609

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